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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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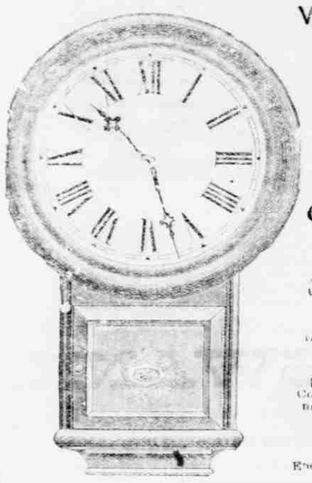

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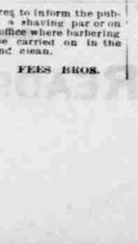

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Your patronage solicited.

FEES BROS.

DEATH'S LITTLE GIRL.

The little girl who died last night was such a pretty child
You would have thought that Death, instead of frowning, would have smiled;
You would have thought that he would like to see her at her play,
And that content with seeing her he'd hurry on his way.

For she was such a little thing, with hair like curling gold,
Just big enough to laugh and play, and merely three years old,
So innocent she tried to catch the sunbeams in her hand—
And why he wanted her himself I cannot understand.

There is a little picture book that grievously is torn,
There is a little shoe I know her little foot has worn,
There is a little Noah's ark, with painted beasts and trees—
If Death desired to please her there, why didn't he take these?

The little girl who died last night, what can she be to him?
For Death is pictured black and stern, and pitiless and grim;
And she knew nothing of such things, for she was bright and fair,
And sweet and tender as the smile that angel faces wear.

O! will she fear when she awakes to such a wondrous change,
And will she cry, as children do, at things she finds so strange?
And will Death care for her as we have cared in other days,
And will he love her as we loved her, in all her gentle ways?

And if he will not do these things, oh, tell me, tell me why
He stopped upon his way last night, instead of passing by;
And if he loved her less than we, from whom she now is gone,
Why didn't he just leave her here and hurry quickly on?

—Carl Smith, in Ladies' Home Journal.

THAT YELLOW CUSHION.

Its Contents Gave a Start to a Foolish Couple.

It was a sofa cushion of faded yellow silk, badly stained in half a dozen places and clumsily ripped down one edge. A handsome buhl cabinet was its resting place and it stood in the smaller drawing-room.

Everything else around was handsome and tasteful, the general scheme of the coloring being a brownish red. The bilious staring yellow of that dilapidated cushion was the one incongruous spot and the eye was irresistibly drawn to it.

None of the family ever even mentioned the yellow sofa cushion, though I often noticed one or other of them would turn toward the buhl cabinet and stare at its contents thoughtfully.

However, the tale came out at last without my asking for it. I was dining at the house one Christmas day, and my host lifted his glass and said:

"My dear, in remembrance of the old yellow cushion, the best Christmas box we ever had," and then the pair of them drank the toast.

Nothing more was said then, but afterward in the small drawing room my hostess nodded toward the buhl cabinet and asked if I knew the history of its curious contents. I said: "No." She seemed surprised.

"I thought Douglas (her husband) had told you the story years ago, but as he hasn't I'll take upon myself to do it now. It will be something to talk about, and we old folks are often hard put to it to find subjects for conversation.

"Now, you always took us for rich squatters from Australia, didn't you? Perhaps, then, if you didn't know you'll be surprised to hear that we had another life before that, a life in the whirl of society in London, a life as different from the other as possibly could be invented or even imagined.

"We married very young, Douglas and I. He was just of age and I was only eighteen when we set up housekeeping on our own account, and I'm afraid we were both very, very brainless. We'd got plenty of money, and our one idea was to have as good a time as possible.

"We went everywhere, did everything and lived in ducal magnificence. The expenses we were let into were something awful to contemplate and our limited income went no way to meet them; but to withdraw from the scene was a thing which we were far too young and happy and foolish ever to think of, so we kept on dipping into the capital time after time 'only just for this once.'

"It will complete the sum of our foolishness when I tell you that jewelry was one of our greatest extravagances. I doted on gems, and Douglas loved to see me wear them; he said that I set them off so well, and so they were a good investment, or something usually witty. And we got more and more hard up and had fewer and fewer resources to draw upon; and yet we gave small thought for the future then, so happy was our present.

"One morning a crash came. We woke up to find out that my jewel box had been plundered. By afternoon all London was ringing with the news of the robbery. It was so odd in its details. Nothing but stones had been taken away. The gems had been forced from the settings and the battered goldwork left littered in an untidy heap.

"Under the public attention which watched their efforts, the police authorities strained every nerve. They searched the house for signs from cellar to garret. They watched suspicious persons. They had theories innumerable. They confidently expected to lay hands on the thief to-morrow.

"But nothing came of it. The daily bulletins in the papers became shorter, and at length ceased; and in a month's time we ourselves had given up all hope of seeing the jewels again. Torn from their settings they would be easily carried away and disposed of; and, moreover, it was probable that most of them had been reground, so as to remove the faintest chance of identification.

"To any couple possessed of the least grain of sense the loss would have been a warning, but to us it seemed only a spur to new extravagance. Douglas said life would be unendurable without new jewelry, and I agreed with him. So we started to replace what had been lost. And, oh, what fools, silly, silly fools we were! What's the use of repeating a tale of such follies? We spent all, and then, worse still, were owing money. There was a bankruptcy and a shameful selling up of our stock and sticks at the beginning of the winter season.

"Everything and everybody seemed against us then. At the sale things we had given pounds for went for as many pence; and the proceeds were all snatched up by the creditors. After it our relations wrote prim letters to say that they washed their hands of us.

"Douglas had been brought up to no profession and knew no trade. We couldn't tell what to do. We were penniless; we were in despair; we were unable to keep even those humble two-roomed lodgings any longer. It was awful.

"Then a curious note reached us, written in a straggling, scratchy hand, and signed by the man who till recently had been our butler. It was worded half in the third person, half in the first, and was so painfully respectful in places that the sense was almost lost. The writer had taken a liberty, a great liberty, but he could not help seeing how things had been going for some months past. He hoped we should pardon his presumption in seeing.

"Further, he had done a thing that it was not his place to do at all. He had taken upon himself to interfere with our affairs—which was a great liberty—for which he craved pardon, but knew from experience how hard it was to get a new place after leaving an old one without money.

"And so he sent a sofa cushion, bought at the sale, which he would most respectfully beg us to accept. The cover was not worn much, but the inside was valuable. If we ripped up the silk we should see. After which, hoping no offense, he was our most obedient and obliged servant to command.

"A yellow silk cushion came with the letter. Douglas stared at it up and down, not understanding. 'Was the man mad, do you suppose, or drunk,' said he, 'when that letter was written?' 'He's underlined "rip the silk,"' said I. 'Then ripped it shall be,' replied Douglas, and brought out his knife.

"And, then, what do you think? In and among the rest of the fluffy eiderdown were some two score of little balls of feathers tied around with fine cotton. Douglas opened one and found a diamond. I took another and a great emerald dropped into my hand.

"And then I began laughing and crying and behaving so stupidly that I had to lie down on the sofa and turn my face away from the white heap of down in the middle of the carpet.

"But after a bit I pulled myself together again, and Douglas showed me his gleanings. There was a double handful—diamonds, rubies, emeralds and more diamonds and more rubies, and a great opal that gleamed and burnt in the lamplight like a blaze of colored fires.

"Then a thought struck me and I gasped out a faint question as to whether they were really ours.

"'Yes,' said Douglas, 'all yours. We paid our creditors to the last penny and it ruined us to do it. Now we must start afresh, and, thank Providence and an honest, thoughtful servant, we've got something to begin upon. In the first place, they will provide us with passage money to Australia, and I don't think we shall be quite penniless when we land.'

"Well, we went. Douglas became a great squatter, the owner of many miles of country and of a million sheep, and we made happy investments. And what we won was not frittered away in jewelry or in stupid emulation of people richer than ourselves."

There was a silence for some minutes, and then I asked about the man who had stolen, for his master's future benefit, the precious gems.

"Didn't I tell you? Why, he waited on you at dinner to-night. We hunted him out when we came back and wanted to do something big for him. We could well afford it, you know, and, moreover, felt very grateful.

"But he's a most eccentric person. He wouldn't accept anything. If we'd pardon the liberty he'd taken that was all he would ask, unless, indeed, he might come into our service. What queer people there are in the world, aren't there?"—Chicago Post.

POET CARPET-CLEANER.

The Almost Disastrous Result of One of Tennyson's Visits.

The poet Tennyson had his little mishaps, just as less gifted mortals do. One afternoon, says the Youth's Companion, he called on some friends, learned that they were not at home, and decided to leave a note. The housemaid took him to the drawing-room, and gave him pen, ink and paper.

When signing his name to his polite little missive, Tennyson, by a jerk of the elbow, overturned the ink bottle; and great was his dismay at seeing a large pool of ink spreading rapidly over his friend's new white Persian carpet of matchless beauty. Horror-struck, he rang the bell. Up ran the servant. "Do please help me!" cried the poet.

It happened that the milkman had just left a can of frothing milk at the door, and the intelligent housemaid remembered in the nick of time that new milk, if thrown over wet ink, would remove all traces of the despoiling fluid. Accordingly she overturned the jug upon the large black pool, and with house flannel and cloths set about rubbing and scrubbing at the stain.

Down went Tennyson on his hands and knees, rubbing and scrubbing with his little helpmeet. His agony of mind lest his old friend should knock at the door and suddenly appear on the scene of disaster he often described in later days, declaring that it "reached the infinite." But with such a good will did this strange couple work together that every trace of ink was removed.

"Here is a five-shilling piece, my good girl," cried the poet, "and God bless you!"

With that he seized his hat and made for the door. Some weeks later an invitation to dine with his old friends reached Tennyson. He went; and the carpet was in no way alluded to on either side.

The Musk Ox.

Although the musk ox is still plentiful in the Arctic regions of this continent, it is believed that there are not more than five or six mounted specimens of the creature in the United States. One of the latest received was ordered three years ago, and finally delivered after seventeen hundred miles of sledging and a great many miles of other travel. According to the best authorities the odor that gives the musk ox its name cannot be traced to any one special secretion.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The System Governing Their Erection and Cost.

How the Plans for New Buildings Are Engineered and Put Through Congressmen—The Need of Proper Restrictions.

In many of our cities and large towns the most noticeable structure is the government building. There are now nearly four hundred such buildings scattered through the country. The number has been greatly increased in recent years, and the expenditure for construction has become a large annual item in the appropriation bills of congress.

In 1891 the amount expended on this account was more than four million eight hundred thousand dollars, which was one-fifth as much as all the ordinary expenditures of the government in 1840. This great extension of the system has taken place gradually, but the policy seems now to be firmly established.

Within proper limits, says Youth's Companion, it is an extremely reasonable system. In a little town the rent of a corner in a store for a post office amounts to almost nothing. The town grows, and the post office requires larger quarters—a whole floor on the street level in the center of business. The town transforms itself into a city, land and rents increase, and the expense for the hire of a building, which must be conveniently located in the very heart of the city where rents are highest, becomes large.

A still further increase of population, and now other departments of the government begin to appear in the city. If it is on the coast or on the lakes, a deputy collector of customs is appointed. The federal courts have business now and then in the city. An internal revenue office is established, or a branch of the pension or the land office.

Under such circumstances it is cheaper for the national government to invest, once for all, the capital needed to erect buildings than to continue to pay rent. The only question is, at what point it becomes a matter of economy to build rather than to hire.

Naturally the people of a growing town are convinced of the necessity for a public building long before congress can see the matter in the same light. The congressman from the district, anxious to make himself popular, urges the importance of the building on his associates, and sometimes succeeds in obtaining the consent of congress to the project before the building is really needed.

Formerly authority to erect buildings was inserted in appropriation bills, and there was a great chance for "log-rolling"—that is, Congressman Smith would help on Congressman Jones' scheme if Congressman Jones would help Congressman Smith. At present each building is authorized by a separate act, but there is still some opportunity for log-rolling.

All government building is done under the superintendence and control of the treasury department. First, congress authorizes the building and appropriates money for the site and the structure. Next a lot is selected, approved and purchased. Plans are made by the supervising architect, and the building is erected. The custodian—though he may be, and frequently is, the postmaster—is under the direction of, and reports to, the secretary of the treasury.

The reason for this is, perhaps, that in the early days government buildings were chiefly for the offices of collectors of customs, who are under the secretary of the treasury, and only incidentally for post office use.

No doubt the eagerness of communities to obtain a costly and ornamental building at the government expense has caused this system to be abused. Attempts have been made to lay down certain conditions which must be satisfied before a town or city shall be deemed to need a government building.

Thus, it might be required that the population shall be so many, or the receipts of the post office so much, or that there shall be other uses than the post office for such a building. No such restrictions have been made, and whether a town is to have been a building or not is frequently a matter of favor, or even of accident.

Inasmuch as a government rarely takes a backward step in such cases as this, the chances are that hundreds of new buildings will be erected during the next few years.

By Impulse.

Detroit has a bachelor of the compulsory sort, but Detroit won't have him long, for another fair one has claimed him as her own. He has been disappointed so many times that lately he has been almost impetuous in his attentions. She is a widow and an improvement on all her predecessors in his heart. The matter was settled a week ago in a rather roundabout way. They had been talking on women in general.

"So you think," he said, "that woman is prone to jump at a conclusion?"

"I certainly do," she responded earnestly.

"And you are like all the others?"

"I hope so."

A great thought came to him then, a thought which in imperial minds would develop into a coup d'etat.

"Would I were a conclusion," he sighed, with such a sigh that within five minutes two hearts were consolidated.—Detroit Free Press.

A Jealous Office Seeker.

A story is related by London Truth of a French official who was possessed of a very pretty wife and a particularly jealous temperament. This official had frequently applied without success for a certain post. At length his wife proposed to interview the chief in person and see if she could obtain for her husband what he had failed to procure for himself. On this being suggested the latter remained silent for a considerable time, fluctuating between ambition and jealousy. At last he devised a safe course. "Yes, my dear, you have my sanction. But upon one condition only—that you paint your nose a deep red." The lady, it is needless to say, did not proceed with the interview upon these terms. It was afterward commonly said, however, that, the story having reached the chief's ears, he good-naturedly appointed the careful husband to the post.

THE FIRST LADY OF FRANCE.

Characteristics and Daily Life of the Wife of President Carnot.

Mme. Carnot is a brunette, with dark blue eyes, a pale complexion, delicately molded features, and hair as black and glossy as black satin, says a writer in the Ladies' Home Journal. Her expression is at once intellectual and charming. Outside of her official duties, which are many, Mme. Carnot leads a very quiet and domestic life. She rises at eight o'clock, and her first breakfast, consisting of a cup of coffee and a roll, is served to her in her dressing-room. Until ten o'clock she occupies herself with her private correspondence, which always includes a letter to one or the other of her children, only her youngest son, Francois, who is at school in Paris, being at home. At ten o'clock she joins the president in his library and aids him in examining the voluminous mass of letters which arrives daily at the Elysee. Her thorough knowledge of modern languages and her intelligent and unfailing good sense make her a valuable assistant. The second breakfast, or lunch, is served at one o'clock in the breakfast-room of the palace and is usually a very simple repast. Guests are seldom invited to luncheon at the Elysee, as both the president and his wife prefer entertaining their friends at dinner. Lunch once concluded, Mme. Carnot, on the days of state dinner parties or balls, gives audience to her chief cook. Then she drives out, either to accompany her husband to the opening of an exhibition, or the inauguration of some charitable institution, or to some other official function. The ordering and superintending of her toilet absorbs a good deal of her time, and is really one of her official duties, the dress of the wife of the ruler of state exercising a widespread influence over the commercial interests of France. Then she is interested in a number of charities, and drops in from time to time to see how her proteges are progressing. When M. and Mme. Carnot cannot dine alone dinner is served at seven o'clock.

Every year about the 1st of July the president and Mme. Carnot go to Fontainebleau to spend the summer, taking up their abode in a wing of the well known palace. Their quarters have been scrupulously arranged so as not to encroach on the historic portion of the edifice, and in that manner the convenience of the tourists and sightseers that come to visit it is fully respected. It was Mme. Carnot who selected, out of all the summer palaces that are placed at the disposal of the ruler of France, that of Fontainebleau, for she remains deeply attached to the spot where her childhood and girlhood were passed, and which is hallowed to her by the memory of her father to whom she was so devoted and helpful a daughter.

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI'S PLIGHT.

In Searching for Her Late Husband's Relatives She Found Another Wife.

Several years ago a Dalmatian sailor named Jerko Dominis, after innumerable adventures, hairbreadth escapes and feats of valor, found his way to the Hawaiian islands, where he married Liliuokalani, the daughter of a native chief, who in due time became queen, making him the partaker of the honors of royalty. As king he bore the name of Hermann I. For twenty years, says the London Telegraph, he governed his subjects satisfactorily, and toward the end of 1891 he died. His son, Hermann II., is only six years old, and his widow is the regent. Now, this lady, knowing that her late spouse was a European, has been making strenuous endeavors to discover his relatives, and whenever a ship touched at the port she always made it a point to go on board and question the captain as to whether he knew of any Dominis, of Dalmatia. For a long time the widowed queen's endeavors to find King Hermann's relatives were unsuccessful, but lately the imperial Austrian corvet Fasana touched at the Sandwich islands and the dowager queen went on board and asked the admiral whether he could tell her anything of the Dominis family, of Dalmatia. He answered in the negative, but, noticing the lady's desire to learn something about them, promised to make inquiries in the marine department on the war ministry. The latter was then referred to the foreign office, which published an advertisement calling upon all the Dominis of Dalmatia to come forward, whereupon there was a repetition of what occurred when the American spiritualistic medium called for the spirit of Smith. Thousands of Dominis are said to have reported themselves, personally or by letter, for the name is a very common one in those parts. King Hermann's sister was, however, discovered among them, as was also his lawful wife; for it appears that the late king married in Delmatia when only a sailor. This woman now demands that the Hungarian government should help her to her rights. She does not seek to become queen of the Hawaiian islands, but she asks to be declared the legitimate heir to her husband's property. Should the Hungarian government refuse her its help, the energetic widow is determined to set out for Honolulu and appeal directly to her successful rival, Queen Liliuokalani, the widow of her own husband.

No News.

The Boston Budget has a story of a colored man who went into a fish market in Richmond to buy a dinner for his master. After looking about for a few minutes, he stopped before a pile of shad.

Apparently his suspicions were aroused. He took up one of the fish and held it under his nose.

"What do you mean by smelling of that fish?", asked the dealer, indignantly.

"Didn't smell de fish nohow," answered the negro. "Only speakin' to him."

"Indeed! And what did he say?"

"I jes' ax him for de news at de mouf ob de ribber, an' he says he done clean forgot, for he ain't seen no water for fo' weeks. Dat's all he said."

Not a New Idea.

The idea of printed dresses for masquerading is not a new one. At least twenty years ago a young lady wore a party dress of white cloth which had been through the press of the Kansas City Journal of Commerce. The cloth bore the imprint of the day's news, being a reproduction of the regular daily paper of that date.

SAILED INTO NO PORT.

Ships the Fates of Which Are Mysteries of the Atlantic.

Many Have Doubtless Foundered in Fields of Ice While Others Have "Limped In" After All Hope Had Been Abandoned.

Crossing the broad Atlantic, now buried under blinding mists, now tossed by driving tempests, where float vessels derelict more dangerous than the mountainous iceberg, where fire is more pitiless than on land—who shall say what tragedies are not there enacted? And when mystery shrouds the fate of those who have trusted themselves upon the treacherous waters never to return, how much more terrible the tragedy!

A stately ship steams from the harbor for a voyage across the sea. No alarm is felt when it does not reach its destination on the day it is expected. Two days or three days pass, and it has been detained by head winds and storms, the agents say. A week goes by and still no news. Then the story is that the machinery has broken down. Other vessels arrive over the same path, but bring no word of the missing ship, and anxious friends and relatives are comforted by the assurance that the vessel has drifted out of the usual course of travel while making repairs.

They are told the ship could not sink. Its strong steel sides could defy the waves. Its water-tight compartments would keep it afloat after any collision, and it could not have burned, else its iron hull would have been sighted by other vessels attracted by the glow of the flames. Another week and a month and hearts grow sick with hope deferred.

Perhaps then a bit of wreckage is found bearing the name of the doomed ship. More delay without news, and finally even the agents and owners give up hope. Then the insurance companies pay, the vessel is officially lost, and another is added to the mysteries of the deep.

There follows invariably the cruel hoax of some idiot or worse. A sealed bottle is picked up giving alleged news of the ship. Usually discrepancies in the letters themselves pronounce them bogus, but before this is discovered the feelings of those who have waited so long in vain are harrowed by a tale of storm and fire and a despairing farewell.

Fortunately, however, the mystery does not always end in a tragedy. Sometimes even after hope is abandoned the ship comes limping in with machinery disabled or perhaps under sail alone, with all on board safe. Sometimes after having drifted far out of the course it is towed in by another ship. Or, even if it is lost, the passengers are frequently rescued by some passing vessel.

From the stout steamer President, which was lost more than half a century ago, to the Naronic, the list is indeed long. The names of some of these unfortunate vessels have become historic.

The President left New York just thirty-two years ago for Liverpool, with thirty-one passengers aboard. It steamed out of sight forever. Hope, however, was not abandoned until the Britannic arrived at Boston without bringing any news of the missing vessel. There were no transatlantic cables in those days, and the news could only be brought by water.

Shortly before the Britannic sailed there was great excitement at Liverpool over the arrival of the Oriental, which resembled the President, from Egypt. The Oriental was at first supposed to be the long missing President.

In the New York Herald of Friday, May 7, 1841, appeared the following account of the fate of the President:

"Its probable fate was met in the immense fields and islands of ice which we recently described as intercepting its course to the east. She could not swamp in a mere storm. It has run against an iceberg at night and gone down head foremost.

"God have mercy upon the soul of poor Capt. Roberts and all his passengers. Roberts was the first man to cross the Atlantic in a steamer, and the first to fall a victim to his honorable enterprise."

Then followed the names of the thirty-one persons comprising the passenger list.

No marine disaster before or since, probably, has been the cause of so much excitement and speculation as the mysterious fate which befell the City of Boston of the Inman line.

The City of Boston was in its day regarded as a remarkably fine specimen of naval architecture, carrying freight, mail and passengers. The vessel had been built under special survey and had received the highest classification at Lloyds' and the Liverpool Association of Underwriters. Its length of keel was 395 feet and length over all 322 feet. It was 39 feet wide and 27 feet 6 inches deep. Under the old measurements its tonnage was 2,378. It had two engines of 300 horse-power each.

The City of Boston was of iron, and its ribs and beams, and, indeed, its whole framing, were securely bound together by heavy springing plates and ties. It was divided into eight compartments by seven strong and well-secured water bulkheads, reaching from keelson to upper deck. Besides steam power the City of Boston could spread a great deal of canvas, being ship rigged.

The City of Boston left New York January 25, 1870, and cleared from Halifax three days later for Southampton and Liverpool. It had aboard, besides the crew, 142 cabin and steerage passengers. It carried a cargo of cotton, flour, beef, wheat and copper ore, weighing 890 tons and 937 tons of coal. The machinery weighed 390 tons.

Nothing was ever heard of the ship after it left Halifax. February 23 an English government steamer was dispatched from Halifax to search for the missing steamer, but without result. It was hoped up to that time that the machinery had broken down and the ship was proceeding under sail alone.

The excitement throughout this country and England over the fate of the City of Boston was intense. When in March a dispatch was received from Liverpool stating that the ship was safe the joy was boundless. The news was announced in the house of representatives, where business was immediately suspended, while the members congratulated one another on the good tidings. In this city preparations were made to fire cannon in the City Hall park and otherwise to celebrate the safe arrival of the missing vessel.

A second dispatch arrived a few hours later which put an end to the preparations for the celebration. It announced that there was no foundation for the news that the City of Boston was safe. The disappointment redoubled the anxiety felt before.

Mr. Inman three months after the ship sailed, in a letter to the board of trade of London, gave as his opinion that the City of Boston had got into a big field of floating ice, where it had probably foundered in a storm.

Bottles containing alleged news from passengers aboard the City of Boston were found yearly for half a dozen years after the disappearance of the ship. As late as 1876 it was surmised that the vessel had been blown up by dynamite, exploded by an infernal machine.

The winter and spring of 1870 was a season of terrific gales that swept the Atlantic from north to south. At the same time that the Boston was missing the Samaria, of the Cunard line, and the ironclad Atlanta, which had been sold after the war to the president of Hayti, were also supposed to be lost.

Another steamship which, like the City of Boston, was never heard of after leaving port was the Pacific, of the Collins line. The Pacific sailed from Liverpool for this port in February, 1856. The ocean was scoured for some trace of it by steamers sent out for that purpose, among them being the Arctic, the vessel which went to the Polar seas in search of Dr. Kane. Whether the Pacific foundered in a storm, was sunk by a collision with another vessel or by running into an iceberg or was burned was never learned.

The fate of the Erin of the National line is still fresh in the memory of all. The Erin was one of the stanchest vessels afloat at the time it started on its last voyage. It was built at Newcastle in 1864, and was of 4,500 tons. It was 415 feet long, 41 feet wide, and 35 deep. It left New York December 28, 1869, for Liverpool with a crew of 55 men under charge of Capt. Tyson. The deck cargo consisted of 528 cattle. The Erin was sighted December 31 off Cape Sable, proceeding east under a full head of steam, and that was the last seen of it. The British steamship Creole, Capt. Darling, picked up a lifeboat January 9 containing ten ash oars and bearing the name "Erin." Near the boat floated a life buoy, a steamer's bridge and an awning. The Gallia, which arrived a few days later, reported that it had passed through a great number of floating carcasses of cattle.

In spite of this hope was not abandoned. Capt. Darling of the Creole had reported that the boat which he picked up bore the name "Erin of London," when as a matter of fact the vessel was not a London ship. The fact that the Florida had lost 40 cattle was given as an explanation of the Gallia's find. News was expected for a long while from the Azores, but none came.

It was not until the Timos from Gibraltar and the Astral from Rotterdam arrived at New York, the former passing over the track of the Erin without reporting any news of the missing ship, that hope was abandoned. Three months after the Erin sailed a bottle was found containing a letter purporting to have been written by one of the dozen cattle men aboard, stating that the ship was burning and death by fire or water in the great storm which was raging at the time was a matter of a few minutes only.

The London board of trade, in its report on the loss of the Erin, stated that the vessel had probably been overloaded, but the board did not venture the opinion that it was this that led to the loss of the ship. The Erin, the board declared, had probably foundered in the heavy January gales.

Of the fortunate cases in which the human freight at least of ships long missing has been saved the most remarkable probably is that of the Danmark of the Thingvalla line. The Danmark, Capt. Knudsen, with 720 Norwegian and Swedish emigrants, left Copenhagen March 30.

So long was the vessel missing that its loss seemed assured.

The City of Chester, of the Inman line, Capt. Bond, which arrived at Queenstown April 12, reported that in latitude 46 degrees north, longitude 37 degrees west, it had passed the abandoned Danmark. The fact, however, that the boats of the Danmark were reported missing seemed to indicate that the passengers might be safe, and the chains fastened to the bow of the abandoned steamer led shipping men to believe that it had been in tow of some other vessel.

It was not until April 22 that news was received of the Danmark's passengers, all of whom were safe. The vessel had broken its shaft in a storm April 4, and lay helpless in heavy seas. Fortunately the Missouri, from London, bound for Philadelphia and Baltimore, fell in with the almost sinking ship. The Missouri took the Danmark in tow, but on the following day, as the disabled ship seemed likely to sink at any moment, it was cast adrift. The Missouri, previous to this, had taken aboard but twenty of the Danmark's passengers, but now it jettisoned its cargo and took aboard all. Most of them were left on the Azores, but the Missouri brought 370 to Philadelphia. Engineer Kaas, of the Danmark, was killed when the shaft broke.

The list of marine accidents and mysteries might be multiplied indefinitely. It is to be noted, however, that the adoption of international codes of signals and regulations and the advance in the art of shipbuilding are rendering the percentage of accidents smaller each year.—Chicago Tribune.

Transient Beauty.

The peculiar customs enjoined upon the Russian and Polish Hebrew women make sad havoc with the striking beauty that marks many young girls of that race. Not long ago a woman apparently of middle age and showing no trace of good looks came to a physician interested in an east side charity. She seemed disappointed that he did not recognize her, and giving her name she said: "I have been married and have cut off my hair." At the same moment she pushed back her headdress to show her ugly brown wig, designed to make her unattractive to the world of men. Three years before she had been a girl of rare beauty and especially distinguished for the splendid adornment of her abundant locks.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - JUNE 2, 1893.

THE rail mill of the Bethlehem Iron Company has shut down for an indefinite time, leaving over 500 men idle.

QUEEN VICTORIA, of England, was seventy-four years old on Wednesday, May 24. She has ruled over Great Britain and the British colonies for fifty-five years.

MARSHAL MACMAHON, ex President of France, is now, at the age of eighty-six, suffering from the first serious illness of a lifetime. He has been prostrated by a severe attack of the influenza.

J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary of Agriculture, has been requested to deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of the World's Fair some time during the summer.

A WORLD'S FAIR philosopher says the Massachusetts lunch basket is filled with pork and beans, the one from Kansas with corned beef and cabbage, the St. Louis one holds beer and bologna, and the Illinois basket has hog and hominy.

FORTY tons of barnacles were found adhering to the bottom of the United States ship Charleston after a cruise of a year and and a half. A fortune awaits the man who can contrive some means of preventing this accumulation of marine growth, which much retards the speed of vessels.

UNITED STATES TREASURER NEBEKER, one day last week paid into the United States Treasury $1,055, that amount having been stolen or lost from the treasury cash. The money was all lost in the redemption division of the Treasurer's office at three different times and all since the 4th of last March.

EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL DON M. DICKINSON when recently asked what the outlook was for the present administration said: "Frst rate. President Cleveland's administration will be a success. The tariff will be revised, the pension lists reformed and the silver question settled in some satisfactory manner. The Democratic party has nothing to fear. It will be returned to power in 1896.

A HUNGARIAN inventor claims to be able to spin ordinary wood pulp or cellulose into yarn, from which all sorts of textile tissues can be made in the ordinary way, equaling in durability, appearance and fastness of color the best cotton goods. If his scheme is practicable it will revolutionize the textile industry. It is claimed the method is applicable not only to cellulose, but to every sort of short fibrous material, rags, scraps of cotton and linen goods and the like, and the fibre can be dyed before being spun into yarn.

No small share of the present stringency apparent in credit and trade, remarks the Philadelpeia *Press*, is probably due to the very large withdrawal of currency and credit in various forms in the shape of savings for a trip to Chicago. An enormous number of persons have been for months forgoing purchases and saving their pennies to go to the Exposition. Each of these sums is small, but the aggregate is large, and the effect must be to retrench retail trade and to withdraw money in all its forms from the currents of trade.

WHAT a record this Legislature, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, has made for itself! It has passed very few bills that were necessary or that were beneficial to the people, and a great many that nobody but bosses, boodlers and speculators wanted. The methods by which these latter bills were passed, if set forth in the newspapers as whispered on the streets and in the capitol, would make some of the Legislators fear to meet their constituents and others unable to see them, at least for some time, if the vengeance of the law were invoked. During the past theee years there have been more scandals spoken openly or whispered secretly, and more venality charged in the management of the affairs of this state than ever before.

THE heavy storm in Lancaster county, Tuesday night scattered the flea plague to districts 10 miles away from the points hitherto affected. Samuel Musselman, of Earl township, found the outside of his house covered with the vermin. Eli Hershey, living near Manheim, reported the plague in his house. Reidenbach's store has been closed to prevent the fleas being carried among the goods by people from infected houses. Dr. S. E. Weber, who represents the State board of agriculture, secured more specimens. He does not know what the vermin is, but is satisfied they are not fleas. A peculiarity about the insect is that it travels backwards. It feeds upon starchy substances. They are armed with a pair of jaws that are excellent borers.

JOHN C. MCFARLANE, Ex-State Senator, whose defalcations ruined the American Life Insurance Company, and wrecked the bank of America with which he was also connected, surrendered himself to the authorities at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning and in the Court of Quarter Sessions pleaded guilty to the indictments against him. He was sentenced by Judge Harris to four years imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary. MacFarlane has been a fugitive in Brazil, accompanied by his wife and child, for nearly three years, the warrant for his arrest having been issued May 31, 1890.

He returned to this country 30 days ago because, as he says, the pangs of remorse became so great, that any punishment he could receive would be trifling compared with that he was suffering as a fugitive and outcast.

THE decision of Mr. Cleveland's administration, says the New York *Sun*, with respect to pensions is simply this: The government will not undertake the support of ex-soldiers whose disabilities or infirmities did not originate in the service, when the disability or infirmity not due to service does not prevent the ex-soldier from earning his own living.

A more reasonable, equitable, and proper measure of reform it would be difficult to imagine. Loose and judicious as were some of the provisions of the Disability Pension act of 1890, the Congress which passed that law never contemplated any such abuses of the system as were fastened upon it by Commissioner Raum, under General Harrison's reckless management of pension affairs. The rescinding of Raum's order restores the rating of disability pensioners to the standard established by the law which has been persistently misconstrued for the past two or three years.

The estimate that from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 will be saved to the Treasury annually by following the law itself instead of General Raum's illegal construction of that law, may prove excessive. But, whether the saving is $20,000,000, it should be effected. The most liberal interpretation of the Government's duty to its former soldiers does not require that citizens shall be taxed to support other citizens who are capable of supporting themselves, merely because the names of the latter once appeared on the army rolls, although the war left them unscathed.

This wise and proper measure of pension reform is described in some of our Republican contempraries as an "attack on the pensioners." Pensions of that sort ought to be not only attacked, but obliterated. Five years ago the annual pension expenditure was about $90,000,000, or about nearly the sum which so good a patriot and friend of the veterans as General Garfield declared was the high-water mark of any honest pension system. Within five years the annual expenditure has almost doubled. It is time to call a halt.

In any effort to check the unparalleled extravagance which threatens to bankrupt the Treasury in the name of gratitude to the Union's defenders, President Cleveland will have the support of all right-thinking citizens, including the veterans of the war. He may be sure of this. In honest pension reform no worthy dependent upon the Government's bounty has anything to fear.

GOVERNOR PATTISON vetoed three bills on last Thursday. One was to reimburse counties for the re-erection and reconstruction of county bridges which were swept away by the flood during the latter part of May and beginning of June, 1889; and authorizing and directing the Auditor General and State treasurer to audit the accounts submitted to them by the county commissioners of the several counties of this commonwealth; and directing the State treasurer to pay over to the said several counties the amounts so expended. The Governor's objection to this bill is that it is direct violation of that provision of the constitution which forbids the Legislature from making appropriations of public moneys to any community and that there is no warrant of law for voting the moneys of the commonwealth for such purposes.

Another was the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of copies of an index to local legislation from 1700 to 1892 compiled by Giles D. Price, on the ground that it is wholly without legal warrant.

He also vetoes the eel weir and fish basket bill. In his veto of this bill the Governor says: "Notwithstanding approval of this measure has been urged upon me by delegations from various communities of the state, of which certain citizens are intested in the erection and maintenance of fish baskets, I feel constrained to be governed by the experience and advice of the Commissionars of fisheries, to whom the policy of our commonwealth has committed the protection of our food fish supply. For nearly a quarter of a century the Fish Commission has regularly reported in condemnation of fish baskets as destructive of the work of the State Fish Commission.

THE New York Evening *Post*, discussing the need of an extra session of Congress, which President Cleveland has said he would call early in September, makes some plain and truthful statements. It says:

"What is true of the monetary question is true of the tariff question. What an old story the ,latter will seem five months from now, when a dilatory Congress sets about doing what an overwhelming majority of the people voted should be done—first three years before, and again, and more emphatically, ten months before. The impetus and enthusiasm of a successful campaign will have become a thing of the past and will be hard to revive. Meanwhile the men who want the tariff to remain as it is are not idle. Their work is always in order. The lobby has long been called in extra session. Already do we see half hearted Democratic Congressmen rise here and there to remark that it is going to be a very difficult thing to say what is a 'raw material' and what is not, and that it may be all very well to revise the tariff on some other fellow's goods, but that their own districts must not be touched. These difficulties may all be overcome. We believe they will be. But we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that they have been unnecessarily intensified by delay."

SENATOR HIGGINS, of Delaware, is distributing to the Canadian members of parliament a pamphlet containing his views on Canada's future in relation to the United States. These views are summed up in the sentence: "It is the manifest destiny of the United States to own and control all this continent." Senator Higgins adopts the view that a treaty of commercial reciprocity will postpone indefinitely the fulfillment of of this destiny and urged the Democratic party not to negotiate one.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1893. No more scathing arraignment of the methods of Republican officials has ever been drawn by a Republican than that which is contained in the official report of the investigation of the weather bureau, which has been made to Secretary Morton by Assistant Attorney General Colby who conducted the investigation. The report finds that the charges of official abuses, favoritism and entire absence of business methods in the bureau were fully sustained by the evidence, and concludes by quoting significantly the expense of the bureau during the last year it was under control—$610,606—and the amount appropriated for the next fiscal year—$951,100. Secretary Morton will bring the matter to the attention of the President before taking action.

President and Mrs. Cleveland acquitted themselves handsomely of the unprecedented task of entertaining as the guest of the United States the official proxy of the Queen Regent of Spain, in in the person of Princess Eulalie, the Spanish Infanta, and they did it without importing any European frills. After spending a week in Washington the Infanta and her party left for New York yesterday, where they will spend a few days before going to the World's Fair. The Princess made things easy from the start by expressing the desire to be treated just as an American lady would be, which fitted in exactly with the plans of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. The State dinner given in her honor at the White House is said never to have been surpassed in Washington.

Senators and Representatives who made no kick over the four-year full-term rule of the Post Office department are not taking kindly to the last rule of that department, that no Republican fourth-class postmaster will be removed save for malfeasance in office, or on complaint and proof that he is an "offensive partisan." The following conversation was told to me as having taken place between an Ohio Democratic Congressman and Assistant P. M. G. Maxwell; Congressman—"I don't like your rule; it offers a premium to the sneak and the informer. Why shouldn't these men work for their party? Why should they be dismissed for doing it? I want them dismissed for being Republicans, not for being good, working Republicans."

Mr. Maxwell—"There are some vacancies in your district, and if you will name your men for these vacancies I'll appoint them at once. I mean those vacancies where the occupants have resigned."

Congressman—"Well, I won't make any recommendations in those cases. There are two kinds of Republican postmasters in my district. One kind are manly, and when their party lost they sent in their resignations. The others are a set of sneaks, and when their party loses they still hold on to their places. Your rule offers a premium and protection to these sneaks. At the same time you ask me to name successors to those who were manly enough to tender their resignations. I won't do it. I'll not be party to any arrangement which will cut off the heads of decent Republicans and allow the sneaks to live in official safety."

Ex-Secretary Fairchild, to whom Secretary Carlisle recommended the Cherokee delegation which went to New York this week to place the $9,000,000 in bonds based upon the deferred payments from the government for the "Cerokee outlet," did a good turn for the Indians when he advised the delegation not to follow its original intention of negotiating the bonds in Wall street, but instead to advertise for bids for the entire amount of bonds, to be opened here, and the members of the delegation showed their shrewd business sense by recognizing at once the value of the advice and accepting it. As the bonds will pay 4 per cent. interest, which is more than the government has paid on its bonds for years, and are practically guranteed, principal and interest, by the government, Secretary Carlisle having agreed to sign a statement to that effect printed across the face of each bond, it is expected that the bidding will be lively and that the bonds will be sold for enough above par to pay all the costs. That's the way Democrats show their friendliness for the Indians.

Judge Lochren tersely defines the policy upon which he will run the pension office as follows: "The equal energetic and exactly just administration of the pension laws as they are found upon the statute books. If a man is entitled to a pension he ought to have it, and if he is not entitled to it he should not apply. The department is really a court of claims, and it is the business and duty of its officials to enter upon examination of the papers submitted in each case with patience and without bias. So far as lies in my power this will be done. If public money is being paid to the unworthy it will be discontinued."

The Family's Genius.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25—Anna Wagner a domestic in the family of Charles Koesters, was arrested to-night, charged with poisoning Mrs. Clara Koesters. The latter died very suddenly, and her son, Charles Koesters, told the coroner the cause of her sudden death must be investigated; that since the middle of October five deaths, all with similar symptoms, had occured in his family.

A dead fatality seems to follow the family. This evening, James the 6-year-old son of Mr. Koesters, was thrown from a horse and killed. This makes six dead within about six months. The coroner had Mrs. Koester's stomach examined, and arsenic was found in it. The girl Wagner was traced to a drug store where she recently bought rough on rats.

Tornadoes In Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, May 30.—A disastrous tornado passed over Southwestern Arkansas this evening. The Gurnsey House at Hope was blown down, burying seven people in the debris. An aged lady whose name is unknown will die, as will also an unknown man. A great number of houses were blown down in the path of the cyclone, but, as the telegraph wires were also blown down, details are lacking.

Off for Hog Island.

CAPE CHARLES, VA., May 31.—Special car 180 of the Pennsylvania railroad, with President Cleveland and party, arrived at Exmore at 2:36 this morning.

The party remained in the car until 7:45, when they were driven to Willis warf, a distance of two miles, and boarded the steamer Sunshine, which left immediately for Broadwater, alias Hog Island, with her distinguished guests.

The special car was returned to Philadelphia this morning, and it is not definitely known how long the president will remain at Broadwater.

A MAN with a long head has patented a self-rocking baby chair with an attachment for churning butter by baby power. Only one thing is lacking—the motto, "God Bless Our Home"

A Whole Family Murdered.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., May 29.—A neighbor's call, about 3 o'clock this afternoon, upon the family of John Hoey, in New Haven, across the Youghiogheny river from here, resulted in the discovery that the entire family—father, mother, and two children—had been murdered. From appearances the victims had been dead for some time.

Their throats had been cut. Some thinks that Hoey murdered his wife and children and then committed suicide. other things suggest that a stranger was the murderer.

There were evidences that the woman had struggled for her life, and her features were painfully distorted and she was wounded in several places. Her body was upon the blood-stained bed. Hoey's body was upon the floor. A blood-stained razor was upon the mantle.

The little girls skull was crushed with a hatchet found near by, covered with blood and hair. A bloody cup half full of coffee was found in the kitchen.

Hoey was heavily in debt, and had recently lost his place. A few days ago he began to drink, and it is believed he went home intoxicated on Saturday night.

A Dance of Death.

DENVER, May 30.—An endurance waltz that begun last night at 9 o'clock, with 20 entries, in a respectable dancing academy, was brought to an end this afternoon by police intervention, when ten dancers were still keeping up the mazy movement, after a steady whirl of 18 hours and 35 minutes. One young man had fainted from exhaustion, when a fond mother entered and begged her son to desist. He was nearly played out, and his young lady partner was holding him against her buxom form, while his arms hung around her neck. He refused to obey the maternal command and she called in the police.

Each contestant had the privilege of dancing with six young lady partners, who relieved each other at intervals. The young men had to keep up the movement to slow waltz time, without a moment respite. They took refreshments as they circled about the room, holding a bowl of soup in one hand and a partner with the other. During the last two hours the young women were compelled to fairly hold the young men up, grasping them firmly by the waists, while the exhausted fellows hugged the girls.

Ex-Secretary Foster Fails.

FOSTORIA, May 20.—Ex Secretary Charles Foster has failed and has made an assignment. Foster was in business in Fostoria, O., as a dry goods merchant. Soon after the war closed he helped to organize the Fostoria National bank. By his speculations in real estate he became wealthy, and in 1879, when elected governor of Ohio for the first time, was reputed to be worth $ 1,000,000.

During the next four years he lost heavily in the Lake Superior copper mines, in natural gas and street railway speculations at Finley. During its temporary boom he invested largely. When the bubble burst he, with many others, were caught for many thousands of dollars. He lost by endorsing notes for business and political friends. Since then he has attempted to recover his losses, but only became more deeply involved.

The crash was temporarily averted by his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury. It is thought he will, at best, not be able to more than pay his debts.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—"When is the new Chinese minister expected to arrive in this country?" was asked yesterday of J. Hubley Ashton, one of the counsel for the Chinese government in the recent test case before the supreme court as to the consititutionality of the Geary law.

"In about a month," was the reply.

"Is the statement correct that he is delaying his departure in order to bring an ultimatum from the Chinese government as to the Geary law and its violation of treaty obligations?"

"Oh, I think not," was the reply. "The Chinese government has already informed the State department that if anything is done under the Geary law all relations with China, diplomatic, commercial and otherwise, may be considered as terminated. The Americans now in China will be ordered to withdraw, and what trade we have with China will stop. Mr. Gresham has already been 'noticed' of this, as the diplomatic phrase goes. There is nothing further to be said on the part of the Chinese government."

A Texas Train Held Up.

COLEMAN, TEX., May 26.—A northbound Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe passenger train was held up and robbed in the yard of the station here by two masked men last night. When the train stopped in the yard, two armed and masked men crawled upon the engine, compelled Engineer Seamen and the fireman to accompany them to the express car and ordered them to have Express Messenger Barry open the car, which was done. The engineer, fireman, porter and Mail Agent Smith were then ordered to get out of the car and make the express messenger open his safe before they entered the car themselves. They shot off their guns, and this attracted the conductor's attention. He rushed up to the front of the train, but the robbers ordered him back in the car.

It is supposed the robbers got several thousand dollars and the Santa Fe employes' pay checks for Ballinger and San Diego. Sheriff Kingsberry, with a posse and a pack of bloodhounds, is on the trail of the robbers.

A Soldier's Ear Boxed.

VIENNA, May 29.—While inspecting to-day the German Hussars, a crack Australian regiment, on the parade ground of the main barracks, Col. Smzesanyi was angered by the clumsiness of a non-commissioned officer. He called the officer to him, and, with an oath, gave him a box on the ear.

Upon returning, flushed and weeping, to his men, the man took a carbine and shot himself in the head. He died on the parade ground. The affair has caused tremendous excitement throughout the garrison. It is reported this evening that Emperor Francis Joseph has ordered the arrest of Col. Smzesanyi pending his trial by court martial.

Montana's Silver Statue.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS CHICAGO, May 30.—Montana's famous solid silver statue of "Justice" was unveiled in the Mines and Mining building to-day. The unveiling was the event of the day and the great building in which the statue stands was thronged with people eager to see the magnificent work of art. The total weight of the statue is 1,900 pounds and is rests on a pedestal of solid gold from the "Spotted Horse Mines" which are situated in Montana. In height the statue stands 6 feet and 3 inches. With the pedestal it is 12 feet high.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A load of two tons can be readily carried by a full-grown elephant.

—The strength of a horse is equal on an average to that of seven and one-half men.

—The Moravian Synod at Bethlehem refused to adopt resolutions favoring Sunday closing of the World's Fair.

—The rolling mill, nail factory and sheet mill of the Brooke Iron Company, at Birdsboro, has been closed by dull times.

—A rock fell upon and crushed one of James Senior's legs while working on the railroad at Conewago, and he expired.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

—Frank E. Johnson killed himself at Spokane, Wash., because his wife, Alice Hamilton, a variety singer, repudiated him.

—Sailing on Lake Mendota, near Madison, Wis., David Smith and Walter B. Strong, of Wisconsin University, were capsized and drowned.

—A pet dog of E. H. Gallagher, of Wellsville, N. Y., roused the family in their burning house, saving their lives but was itself burned to death.

—Over 125,000 people visited the World's Fair on Sunday, and although most of the state buildings were closed the large crowd was not disappointed

—As a result of the efforts of several Mormon missonaries in Schuylkill county, twenty converts to the faith will leave Pottsville for Salt Lake City next Wednesday.

—B. W. Burford followed 17-year-old Miss McDonald from Tennessee to Port Angelos, Cal., and shot himself through the heart because she refused to marry him.

—Mrs. John Montee, of Columbus, Wis., was riding with her husband and son, when the jarring of the wagon discharged a gun which the son was carrying, instantly killing her.

—Edward Clanschmidt, aged 17 years, was charged in New York with homicide for having caused the death of Katie McGlynn, aged 9 years, whom he run over with his bicycle.

—William S. Heidendolph a prominent young lawyer of Cumberland was thrown from the back of his horse on Friday by the animal shying at an electric car. He fell under the car and was crushed to death.

—Because his wife neglected to call him in time for dinner on Sunday, Henry Kuhns, 63 years old, of Lancaster, Pa., cut his throat and took laudanum, dying on Sunday evening from the effects of his injuries.

—Small-pox has broken out at Carteret and Port Reading, factory towns three miles from Rahway, New Jersey, where a thousand men are employed. People living near the towns are flocking to Rahway to be vaccinated.

—When the school-house of the Gallagher district, in Mason Valley, Nev., was opened after the summer vacation it was found that bees were in possession of the desks, and it is claimed that about 300 pounds of honey were taken from them.

—Last fall chestnuts were unusually abundant, and a Rhode Islander says that in his state there was a corresponding increase in gray squirrels. So numerous were those animals "all of a sudden" that he is convinced that squirrels immigrate like birds.

—At New Haven, Connecticut, a sailboat carrying H. W. Holcomb, Bert Holt and a youth named Webb was capsized in a squall. Holcomb and Holt started to swim but were chilled and sank. Webb clung to the boat for three hours, when he was rescued.

—The flood in Mississippi, caused by the breaking of the levees near Vicksburg, has rendered 2,000 people homeless. Governor Foster has been asked ten days' rations for 2,000 persons. A dispatch from Washington states that the war department will extend the sufferers all possible assistance.

—Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine hospital service, received a cable dispatch from Surgeon Irwin, who is stationed at Marseilles, announcing that cholera has appeared at Nimes and Cette in Southern France. These places are situated within 75 miles of Marseilles. Catte is directly on the sea coast.

—From the top of a four story apartment house in Brooklyn, George Busteed, a middle-aged man, jumped to the ground and did not break a bone. When picked up he was unconscious, but soon revived. he is suffering from the severe shock. The doctors think he had been drunk, but he did not appear so.

—A report reached Spokane, Wash., from Colville Indian reservation that a party of Indians had attacked a government surveying party there and and driven them from the reservation, killing the whites. The Indians are said to be enraged because the government failed to pay them for the lands about to be confiscated.

It transpires that Alexander Russel Webb, who represents the Mohammedans in the United States, besides his missionary work, is also the agent of rich worshippers of Mohammedanism. Mr. Webb states that a large number of Mohammedans are preparing to emigrate from India to the United States, who will form colonies in the southern states.

—At an early hour Saturday morning unknown persons placed dynamite under the four corners of a brick dwelling near Willow street, five miles from Lancaster, Pa., and completely demolished it. The house was owned by Adlus Mylin and was recently vacated by the tenant. It is supposed that it was the work of spiteful neighbors, with whom Mylin was unpopular.

—After four days of wedded bliss R. E. George deserted and robbed his 18-year-old bride in Erie. A note, which he left, saying that he had gone away with Nellie, to whom he had formerly been engaged in New York. The deserted bride, who was Edith Goodrich, of Bradford, Pa., is stopping with friends in Buffalo, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of her delinquent husband.

—Two men made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the express car on the south bound Mobile and Ohio railway train fifteen miles south of St. Louis, Mo., on Friday night. The men climed on the engine near Forest Lawn Ill., and with cocked revolvers ordered the engineer not to stop at that station. One of the robbers went to the express car and called to the messenger to open the door. The messenger refused, and in the meantime the conductor stopped the train by applying the air brakes from the interior of the coach. The robbers then jumped from the train and escaped.

—The citizens of Paradise, Monroe county, Pa., are greatly excited over the alleged burial of Stewart Stern before he was dead. He seemed to have expired suddenly from heart disease, a few months ago. Stearner's body was taken out of his grave to be reinterred on Friday and it was discovered that he had turned over in his coffin. The lid of the coffin was also broken open. Mrs. Starner, it is claimed, believes her boy was buried alive.

Announcements.

COUNTY TREASURER
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
JOSEPH BENGELE.
Gallitzin, Pa., May 25, 1893.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic county convention.
BLAIR SHORT.
Lilly, May 25, 1893.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic county convention.
PATRICK E. DILLON.
Elder township, May 19 1893.

B. & B.

You Save Money on these

Dry Goods

items—indeed, owing to the LESS PRICES idea that prevails at these stores, we are confident there is quite a saving for you on every yard of Dry Goods of any kind which you send us your order for.

A line of 32 inch
CHEVRONS,
wool, 15 cents.

38 inch
WHIP CORDS, 50c.

50 inch
WOOL SERGES, 75c.

52 inch
SCOTCH SERGES,
$1.00 a yard.

All of the above in full line of Spring colorings.

10 pieces finest quality
IMPORTED WOOL CASHMERE,
all one color—a dark bottle-green—46 inches wide,
65 cents a yard.

Green is the color this season and you save just 35 cents on every yard of this Cashmere—it is the dollar quality.

Very large sale of fine
FRENCH ORGANDY LAWNS,
both light and darks grounds in great variety of artistic printings.
31 inch goods
15 Cents a Yard.

It may seem early for lawns, but this quality never selle than 25 cents.

And there are many other movey-saving items we can tell you about. If interested write our
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
for samples.

BOGGS & BUHL,
115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

FOR SALE.

AT VAN ORMER.
Nine Houses.
Eighteen Lots.
8,250 feet T Iron.
Coal Mine—Capacity, 300 tons daily.

AT SUMMERHILL.
Two Lots.
One Licensed Hotel and Outbuildings—an Excellent Property.

AT BLACKLICK.
178 Acres of Coal Land, 90 Acres of Timber—80 acres for Farm Purposes. Adjoins Dishong Property.

AT LILLY.
76 Acres on Main Line of Pennsylvania Railroad.

FRANK POWERS,
Real Estate Agent, CRESSON.

JOHN PFISTER,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Hardware, Queensware,
MADE-UP CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
VEGETABLES IN SEASON,
HARNESS, ETC.,
OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,
CRESSON, PA.
may2 20ly

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING STATIONERY, Furniture, Fuel, and other Supplies.

In compliance with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I hereby invite sealed proposals, at prices below maximum rates fixed in schedules, to furnish stationary, furniture, fuel, and other supplies for the several departments of the State Government, and for making repairs in the several departments and for the distribution of the public documents, for the year ending the first Monday of June, A. D. 1894.

Separate proposals will be received and separate contracts awarded as announced in said schedules. Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond with approved sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract and addressed and delivered to me *before* twelve o'clock M., of Wednesday, the day of June, A. D. 1893, at which time the proposals will be opened and contracts awarded, in the Reception room of the Executive Department at Harrisburg.

Blank bonds and scedules containing all necessary information can be obtained at this Department.

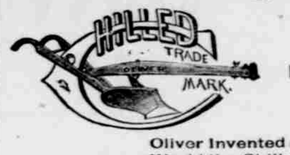
WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
June 2, 1893.3t.

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will set at Private Sale in Lilly borough, Cambria county, Pa., his Hotel, with Brewery attached; Two Ice Houses, Stable, and all necessary Outbuildings on the premises. The House is licensed now. For further particulars call on or address the proprietor,
THEODORE SELL.
Lilly, Pa., Oct 24, 1892.

EVERYTHING ON WHEELS.

Buggies, Wagons, Farm Machinery,

Saw Mills, Engines and Boilers.



FACTS FOR FARMERS

Oliver Invented and Gave to the World the Chilled Plow.

THE GENUINE OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS
MADE ONLY BY THE
Oliver Chilled Plow Works,
South Bend, Indiana,

ARE THE BEST GENERAL PURPOSE PLOWS IN THE WORLD.

A strong statement but a true one, for these plows are better known, have reached a larger sale, have had a longer run, have proved more popular and given better satisfaction than any other plows on the face of the globe.

We mean the GENUINE OLIVER, and not the imitations claiming to be the Oliver, or equally as good. Such imitations are on the market, placed there by unscrupulous manufacturers who seek to trade on the good name of the OLIVER.

Look out for imitations, buy only the genuine Oliver plows and repairs, and be sure you are right before you take the plow home.

Once more—Beware of "bogus" Oliver plows and repairs, and take none but the genuine, made by the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S
ALL STEEL FRAME
Spring Tooth Lever Harrow,
A Wonderful Improvement in Lever Spring Tooth Harrows.

In making this new Lever Harrow they use the same Zigzag steel frame used in their other style Float Harrow so that the frame could be used for either harrow if desired. The Teeth are bolted between malleable fastenings which is hinge upon the bolt extending through the frame piece and are connected with an adjusting bar and is so arranged that while the harrow is in operation and teeth in the ground, it will not pull the levers forward if disengaged in the rack casting; or in other words it is just as easy to adjust the teeth deep or shallow while the harrow is in operation as when standing still. They have two different notches in which the teeth are fastened and when four or five inches are worn off, they can be set in another fastening, and by this adjustment in connection with the operation of the adjusting lever, can be worn almost entirely out the same as in their Ratchet Tooth Harrow.

Each tooth has a curved shoe under the frame making a sliding support. I guarantee this Lever Harrow to be one of the most complete and best Lever Harrows ever offered to the trade.

N. B. SWANK,
307 Cor. Main and Bedford Streets,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE BEST PLACE IN ALTOONA
TO BUY CLOTHING IS AT
JOHN McCONNELL'S
1300 ELEVENTH AVENUE.

Where you will find a complete line of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suitings in all styles and qualities.

SUMMER WEAR!

for Men and Boys, for Style and Finish can not be beat for the price Furnishing Goods, Hats and caps,

TRUNKS AND SATCHELS

in endless varieties. You are invited to call and see us when in the city and we will do you good.

JOHN McCONNELL,
ALTOONA, PENNA.

SPRING. **1893.** SPRING.

Our Spring Stock is now here. We are now ready to show the most Complete Assortment of

Men's, Boys', and Children's Clothing

Gents' Furnishing Goods

in the county. We have all the New Shades and Shapes in Hats. Our Clothing needs to be seen to be appreciated.

It will pay you to come and see us as we will save you money.

Very Respectfully Yours,

C. A. SHARBAUGH,
CARROLLTOWN, - - - PA.

EBENSBURG
Marble and Granite Works,
J. WILKINSON & SON, PROPRIETORS,
—DEALERS IN—

Monuments, Headstones, Vaults and Sarcophagis, Marble and Marbleized Slate Mantels, Cemetery Fencing of all kinds. Also Iron Fencing for public buildings and dwellings.

Purchasers will find our prices the lowest when they consider the class of work we manufacture. We also buy by the car-load and give customers the advantage of reduced freight.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE
SETTING OF WORK.

EVERYBODY
READS THE FREEMAN.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - JUNE 2, 1893.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Mr. Al Fick, of Gallitzin, was in town on Thursday.

—Mr. T. H. Heist has commenced making a kiln of brick.

—Rev. Father Kittell, of Loretto, was in town on Wednesday.

—Miss Rose Bearer, of Carroll township, is visiting friends in Altoona.

—Miss Maud Zahm and Miss Sadie Chute are visiting friends in Pittsburg.

—The likes on the new railroad stopped work and kept Thursday as a holiday.

—Miss Annie Leap, of Lilly, is visiting Misses Alice and Annie Maloney, in this place.

—Mr. Timothy Sheehan, of Allegheny township, spent a few hours in town on Thursday.

—Mr. Anthony Conrad a well known citizen of Allegheny township, is seriously ill with dropsy.

—Messrs. M. D. Bearer, deputy treasurer, and H. H. Myers, Esq., took a trip to Philadelphia last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Roberts after a week's absence at Kane, Pa., returned home on Tuesday evening.

—The case of the Commonwealth vs. R. H. Singer in the Somerset county court was continued until next court.

—The supervisors of Cambria township have purchased a Climax road machine and are giving the roads in the township a dressing up.

—A long fight has ended in the selection of Proffessor G. W. Bible, of Indiana, as principal of the new Stroudsburg state normal school.

—Mr. J. A. Shoemaker has had an artesian well bored on his premises near the new railroad for the accommodation of the stock at his stables.

—The eleventh annual meeting of the Juniata Valley Editorial Association will meet in the *Tribune* office, Altoona, Saturday, June 3, 1893, at 2 P. M.

By the failing to advertise their primaries, as required by rule, the Fayette county Republicans, it is said, will not be be able to hold a legal election this fall.

—Mr. Frank Powers, the real estate agent from Cresson, was in town on Thursday and reports the real estate business as booming in that progressive town.

—A bill requiring the fencing of agricultural lands in Centre, Clearfield and Cambria counties, passed the legislature finally last week. It has not yet received the sanction of the governor.

—On Monday evening an east bound freight train ran into another freight train near Kittanning Point and wrecked four cars. No one was hurt but traffic on the road was delayed several hours.

—There will be a picnic at Spangler on Wednesday, and Thursday June 21th and 22st, the proceeds for the benefit of the new Catholic church at that place. All are invited and a good time promised to all who attend.

—Henry Allen, Julius Sobott and Harry Findley were brought to jail from Johnstown on Tuesday, the first named to answer a charge of malicious mischief, the second for assault and battery and the third for burglary.

—The practice of playing ball on the streets has commenced in this place and should be nipped in the bud by the borough authorities. It is uncomfortable for a lady walking on our pavements to be on the continual lookout to dodge a flying ball.

—Mr. J. C. Hotham, who for the past two years has been running the steam grist mill near the station in this place, will take his departure the latter part of this week for Washingtonville, Ohio, where he will engage in the milling business.

—A Hungarian from Chesterfield got too much beer on Sunday morning last, and, making a misstep, fell from the top of a pair of stairs at Glen Hope, breaking his neck, causing death instantly. He was buried the same day in the Catholic cemetery at Houtzdale.

—Mr. Joseph Bearer, of Norristown, an ex-county treasurer of Montgomery county, died at his home in that place on Monday, May 22, aged 86 years. The deceased was a brother of John Bearer, Esq., of Susquehanna township, and of the late Francis Bearer, Esq., of Carrolltown.

—The barn of George M. Weisgarber, of Brady township, Clearfield county, was struck by lightning on Tuesday evening of last week and burned, together with all the contents. The loss is placed at about $1,100, with an insurance of $800. The house which stands close by was saved by hard work.

—It has finally been settled that the electric railroad will be built from Morrisdale to Janesville, and a branch to be built to Madera. Tom Collins, the well-known contractor, has purchased the interest of Senator Patterson and will commence immediately to build the road.—*Houtzdale Advance.*

—The contract for Judge Barker's new house on Centre street was let on Wednesday of last week to William Lloyd & Son, of Johnstown. The building when completed will cost about $18,000. The house will be two stories high, five rooms on the first floor and six on the second, and will be built of Beaver brick.

—Some wag stuffed one of our citizens with the story that a prize fight was about coming off near the South church, on the Wilmore road, on last Friday afternoon. The citizen gave the story to the sheriff, who, accompanied by Warden Young, started out bent on preserving the peace. Peace was preserved as the story was a fake.

—As will be seen in another column there will be a special election held in the borough of Ebensburg on Friday, June 30, 1893, for the purpose of determing whether the school directors shall increase the indebtedness of the borough not exceeding four per centum of the assessed valuation for the purpose of building the new school house.

—On Monday evening at the meeting of the borough council an order was issued to Messrs. Brown, Kimball & Apel for $100, damages for horses injured on our streets through the carlessness of a borough official. One hundred dollars would have put broken stone on another square of our streets, but it is gone now. Some borough officials come high.

—Through some misunderstanding between the school directors of Ebensburg and William Lloyd & Son, the contractors, the contract price of the new school building instead of being $14,300, as stated last week, is $15,080. Messrs. Lloyd & Son have commenced tearing down the walls of the old building and as soon as they are out of the way will begin work on the new building.

—Many people paste new wall paper year after year over the old, and the result is that under the new paper lies millions of disease germs awaiting a chance to become active. The way to have a house nice and clean and do away with these disease breeds is to scrape off the old paper before putting on the new; besides it makes the house look nice as the paper sets closer to the wall.

—Among the new buildings soon to be erected at Cresson will be a brick residence for Dr. Deveraux, of Summit; a hotel by B. P. Anderson, of Allegheny township and a store room by W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

—Lightning-rod sharpers have been reaping a harvest in Mercer county during the last few days. Aaron Wasser, of near Greenville, was swindled out of $104, Adam Hoffacker, of Penn township, paid $125, and others have been as effectually gulled.

—The testimony in the divorce suit of Mary Kerbey against Joseph O. Kirby was filed on Saturday in the Allegheny county courts. Kirby was United States consul at Para, Brazil, for some time, and in four years his wife says she gave him only $100 for the support of his family. Mr. Kirby is well-known in this county, having been for a long time a resident of Wilmore.

—Louis Bracken, a son of Michael Bracken, a well-known citizen of Gallitzin, on Saturday evening in attempting to board a freight train near the water plug at that place, lost his hold and was thrown beneath the wheels, which passed over both of his legs. Besides these injuries, his skull was fractured and he was bruised about the body. He died about half an hour after the accident.

—Middaugh's Musical Comedy, augmented by a gold band and grand operatic orchestra will appear at the opera house, Ebensburg, on Monday evening, June 5th. This excellent company of merrymakers are spoken of in the highest terms by the press all over the country. The entertainment is a novel one, the feature being the minstrel commedietta entitled the "Rehearsal of the Band Boys Minstrels."

—Judge Reyburn, of Armstrong county, who, while presiding at court held about a year ago, heard arguments for and against the change of venue in the cases against the South Fork Club for damages resulting from the great flood, has decided to grant the change of venue asked for. He has not determined in what county the cases will be tried but will leave it to the counsel in the cases to fix the county, provided they can agree.

—In speaking of the great circus train wreck which occured on the Tyrone and Clearfield road Tuesday, the Tyrone *Herald* says: "Not to mention the small animals, reptiles and birds which have escaped to the mountains and will probably not be recaptured, there remain only three of the larger beasts at large. These are an Australian anteater, Australian agoutis and a black tiger (only three of the species in America.) Local hunters are assisting in the search for these animals."

—John M. Warner, a farmer living in Greenville township, Somerset county, was robbed on Tuesday night of last week of $1,800 in greenbacks and gold coin. Warner was his own banker and kept all his funds in his house. Only a few days ago he purchased a revolver to protect the wealth. The money was kept in an unoccupied bedroom and the robbers gained entrance to it by removing the window sash, and so quietly that the family were not aware of the loss until the next morning.

—The postal script will soon take the place of the postal note now in use. The postal note costs three cents, and carries any amount up to $5, while in a script a sheet calling for amounts from one cent to $5 has been prepared from which, on payment of one cent, the amount of money to be sent by mail to any part of the United States may be torn off the same as an express order. There will be no writing on it of any kind by the postmaster, the sender indorsing the check draft. The government guarantees its safe transportation.

—A correspondent writing from Coalport says: "The Irvona Coal and Coke Company have expended hundreds of dollars in the past year or two trying to get through a rock fault which they ran against and cut out all their coal, for which cause they abandoned the mine. Thinking they had accomplished their task at last and that coal would soon show up, they ran into another fault one day last week. This is very discouraging to the company and also to the miners of this place, as this mine has been the backbone of the place."

—Lorenzo J. Hall, aged 23 years, whose home was near Cresson, attempted to board a freight train at that place on Friday evening for the purpose of riding to Lilly, when his clothing was caught by a signal lamp and and he was thrown under the wheels. His right leg was ground off at the hip and he was otherwise badly cut and bruised. He was taken to the Altoona hospital where his leg was amputated close to the body, but he never rallied after the operation and died at 2:30 on Saturday morning. His remains were taken to Loretto for interment.

—A novel swindle is being worked in the interior counties of this and adjoining states. A very clerical looking man appears at the house of a prosperous farmer and announces he is a minister who is going to preach in a neighboring church. Soon after a young couple ride up and ask the farmer to direct them to a minister, as they wish to be married. The preacher offers his services, the ceremony is performed and the minister asks the farmer and his wife to sign the marriage certificate. They readily do so, and soon receive notice of a note in bank. It's a pretty bare hook, but some people take it.

—A dispatch from Huntingdon on Saturday says: "The dissatisfaction among the miners in the Clearfield and Philipsburg region over the company store system is on the increase, and the coal trade is in an unsettled condition. There is apprehension among the miners that the reduction of 5 cents a ton made at Gallitzin may be also adopted throughout the entire Clearfield and Broad Top districts. A conference of miners will be held at Altoona next week. Just as the Gallitzin reduction came, the miners in the Clearfield and Beech Creek region were about to ask for an advance of 5 cents a ton, and this has filled the miners with intense uneasiness.

—Wilson Robinson, a farmer of Ebensburg, Clarion county, had a terrible experience with a vicious horse at his farm on Monday. He was driving the animal in company with several more into the barn. He struck it with a whip, and the fierce brute at once attacked him, kicking him with both feet. He was hurled several feet, and as he arose was attacked again, receiving a kick that fractured his jaw. The animal seemed content after this, and Mr. Robinson staggered toward his house. He had nearly reached it when the horse rushed at him again and kicked him through the kitchen door, fracturing his skull. He will probably die as a result. The horse was shot.

—During a recent heavy thunder storm, lightning played a queer freak on a Huntingdon county farm occupied by Joseph Vanorman. Mr. Vanorman was plowing, and seeing the coming storm was going to the barn when lightning struck that structure, knocking out the gable and badly damaging the whole building. A valuable 5-year-old gray mare was standing in the corner stall, and received a terrible shock, the bolt, or a portion of it, striking her on the back, running down all four legs, singing off the hair in each case, and rendering the animal unconscious. Three other horses near by were also badly demoralized by the shock put all are in a fair way to recover, the only dreg left as a result in two of them being that of deafness, which it is thought will leave them in a few months.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for two weeks ending Wednesday, May 31, 1893:

L. J. Heiser, McKee's Rocks, Allegheny county, Pa., and Annie L. Leckam, Johnstown.

William Shultz and Frances Zeigler, Upper Yoder township.

John Edward Gutwald and Rosie W. Stoltz, Carrolltown.

David W. Varner and Annie Shartz, Adams township.

Jesse Hill and Mollie A. Evans, Ebensburg.

Michael Popovics and Paulina Kiesko, Johnstown.

Andrew Bender and Annie Eckenrode, Washington township.

Karl Shilling and Wilhelmine Nichalke, Johnstown.

Paul Shilling and Clara Nichalke, Johnstown.

Charles Cassidy, Patton, and Nellie Gittings, Clearfield township.

Victor M. Lawer, Patton, and Ellen J. McConnell, Clearfield township.

Elmer Marsch, Johnstown, and Sarah Effie Patton, Conemaugh township.

Harry E. Kantz and Jennie E. Paul, Johnstown.

Peter A. Daniels and Elizabeth McLaughlin, Johnstown.

Francesco Bruno and Francescas Mastriana, Hastings.

Harvey M. Wolford, Bethel, Somerset county, and Mary J. Lohr, Hooversville, Somerset county.

George H. Erisman, Morrellville, and Martha Sheridan, Sheridan Station

James C. Headricks, Summerhill, and Laura Coleman, Bills P. O., Somerset county.

John Minto and Ellen Glenn, Frugality.

Died From an Overdose of Medicine.

Mrs. Francis Rider died at her home in Elk Horn, W. Va., on Friday, May 10th, from an overdose of medicine administered by an attending physician. She had packed her trunk with the intention of her husband and herself going to her old home at Gallitzin on a visit, and feeling slightly indisposed, the physician employed by the company by which Mr. Rider is employed was called in and gave her medicine, from the effects of which she lost her life. Her remains reached Gallitzin on Sunday evening of last week and the funeral took place from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Jacob Fosler.

Only a year ago last February she became the wife of Francis Rider, and soon after their marriage they removed to Elk Horn, W. Va., where Mr. Rider was employed as book-keeper by one of the large coal companies in that place. Besides her husband, she is survived by her mother and three sisters, Mrs. Jacob Yeckley and Mrs Solomon Henry, of Gallitzin, and Mrs. M. Effinger, of Altoona, and one brother, John, who resides with his mother in Gallitzin, and by a daughter three months old.

Found After Two Years.

—Mrs. Conrad Engle, an aged widow who lived with her son John in Somerset county, mysteriously disappeared two years ago last fall, and although close search was made at the time, nothing was ever learned of her fate until last Thursday. While some workmen were peeling bark from trees about a mile from John Engle's house one of them discovered a pair of woman's shoes. Upon picking them up he found that they contained the bones of human feet, and recalling the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Engle, it was decided to look for the remaining parts of the skeleton. A short search revealed all of the bones excepting those of the arms. Several pieces of clothing were also found. The clothing and shoes have been identified as belonging to Mrs. Engle, thus establishing the identity of the skeleton beyond a doubt.

Shot By His Brother.

John McDonald, chief of police of Mapleton, Huntington county, was shot and mortally wounded by his brother, Henry McDonald last Saturday night. With several companions Henry McDonald became engaged in a quarrel over the possession of a keg of beer. Chief McDonald arrested his brother, and after taking him to the lock-up released him on his promise to go home. Henry went to a neighboring store, borrowed a revolver, and returning to the scene of the row, opened fire on his brother. Three shots were fired, one of which penetrated the officer's body from right to left, cutting some of the intestines. The attending physicians say he cannot recover. Henry was lodged in the county jail at Huntingdon. He is well advanced in years and has a family of grown-up children.

Death of Mrs. Margaret Davis.

Mrs. Margaret Davis, wife of Mr. Thomas D. Davis, of the East ward, who, as was mentioned in last week's FREEMAN as being seriously burned by her clothing catching fire, died on Friday afternoon about half past four o'clock. Mrs. Davis was a native of Wales and came to this country in 1847. Two years afterwards she was united in marriage to Mr. Thomas D. Davis, who with seven children namely Stephen, John, Walter, Nathaniel and Alice, who reside in Ebensburg, Thomas D., who resides in Johnstown, and Maggie, who resided at Harrisburg, survive her. One daughter Annie died in 1869. Mrs. Davis was highly esteemed by all who knew her and her funeral, which took place on Sunday afternoon at Lloyd's cemetery was attended by many sorrowing friends.

How to Avoid Spring Fever.

Spring fever, or that "tired" feeling, is occasioned by an excess of heat in the human body. The diet necessary to maintain animal heat during winter, is no longer necessary during the warm months of spring and summer, and a change is not only beneficial but necessary. To avoid any unpleasant results, and to keep up vitality the system should be stimulated by the use of a little pure whiskey Physicians throughout the country unite in prescribing and recommending the whiskies bottled by Max Klein on account of their purity and general excellence, and the known reliability of his Silver Age, Duquesne and Bear Creek recommend them to all. Send for catalogue of all kinds of liquors, mailed free, to

MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

Memorial Day.

Memorial Day in this place was observed with the usual ceremonies, the day, with the exception of a threatening rain which was soon dispelled, being a fine one. Addresses were delivered at the court house by Alvin Evans, Esq., of this place, and Prof. Harvey, of Centre county, after which the procession formed and moved to the several cemeteries, where the graves of the soldier dead were decorated with flowers.

In the evening an address was delivered at the court house by Congressman J. D. Hicks, which was preceeded by prayer by Rev. Bow-man and a short address by Judge Barker, who introduced Mr. Hicks.

—John M. Warner, of Greenville township, Somerset county, was robbed of $1,800 in gold cash on Sunday evening a week ago. Mr. Warner was his own banker and had the money concealed in a room in the house. The thief or thieves must have known all about the matter for they entered a room where the cash was hidden and did not disturb anything else or alarm the sleeping family.

Dashed to Death.

A fatal railroad disaster occurred at 5:30 on Tuesday morning about five miles north of Tyrone, along the Tyrone and Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. Walter L. Main's circus train, composed of nine flat cars, two stock cars, four coaches and one box car, were enroute from Houtzdale to Lewistown. From all accounts the heavy train got uncontrollable and ran away. Rounding a sharp curve at forty miles an hour, everything except the engine and three coaches went over a fifteen-foot embankment. The lunch car got across the track, thus saving the coaches and probably a score or more of lives.

Nothing is left of the cars but old iron and firewood. The whole train was considered by those in the business as the best on the road. The loss of so many lives is awful and the destruction of valuable stock is enormous. Five were killed instantly and twelve injured.

The names of the dead are: Frank Train, treasurer and ticket seller, Indianapolis; James Strayer, Houtzdale, Pa.; William Mutherly, Geneva, Ohio; William Heverly, brakeman, Tyrone; Charles Lock, Lexington, Ky.

For a few moments after the wreck all was quiet, then the cries and shrieks of the wounded men and animals broke the quiet of the morning. The scene was indiscribable. A relief train was dispatched for soon as possible and came to the assistance at once. Two hours were passed before Frank Train could be reached. He was conscious all the time. Several times he urged his rescuers and when the last timber was removed from his body he breathed his last. James Srayer, who was instantly killed, only joined the show the night before.

There were 125 people sleeping in the three coaches which escaped. Forty-nine horses were killed outright, incuding the valuable ring horse, Poor Flake. The white leader, Joe, of the six-horse team, died at noon, moaning like a human being. He was valued at not less than $1,000. All the horses ridden by Towanda, the principal rider of the company, are also dead. Two sacred cows also met instant death. All the animals escaped from their cages, causing terror in the neighborhood.

The birds, monkeys, two "grave-diggers" from Austria, a black panther, a silver tigress from Asia, and a lion all got clean away, and there is but little hope of capturing any of them. One elephant was somewhat injured, but the rest of them escaped; also did the camels and they seemed to be enjoying themselves as if nothing had happened. Within a radius of sixty feet nothing hardly could be noticed but the dead animals and piles upon piles of debris.

One of the escaped tigers made his way to farmer Alfred Thomas' home and entered the yard where Mrs. Thomas was engaged milking her two cows and killed one instantly. The terrified womau screamed, whereupon Mr. Thomas appeared on the scene with his shotgun and sent bullets through the tiger's head and body encing its career almost instantly.

A number of snakes, a bear, a hyena and a savage water buffalo escaped, but were afterward captured. Amoung the bushes a person walking around was apt to run across a bear or some other fierce beast tied to a tree.

The whole populace for miles around went to the place in droves in most every kind of vehicles imaginable. Sixteen cages belonging to the circus were crushed. Twenty-five vehicles met with a like fate.

Mr. Main could not make any exact estimate of his loss or insurance. A valuable new calliope was also destroyed.

The wounded were taken to Altoona and attended to by a corps of leading physicians. The scene in the sleeping cars was a frightful one. Everything was tossed in all directions, inuicating a complete smash up. None in the coaches were injured. The loss is estimated by those in authority at $150,000.

The cars were sixty-five feet long and very solidly built. Visitors to the scene witnessed many pitiful sights. The most pitiful was a little week-old Shetland pony whose mother was killed. The little thing was wandering disconsolately among the horses looking for its mother.

Frank Train will be taken to his home for burial where he was well liked and a member of a large number of secret societies. It is likely the others will be interred in a cemetery at Tyrone.

Correspondence.

CARROLL TWP., May 29, 1893.

Editor Cambria Freeman:

SIR:—I wish through the columns of your paper to announce to the farmers of Cambria county and all others interested that a farmers' institute will be held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania state board of agriculture in Carrolltown on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 20 and 21.

The program will be published in due time and it is hoped that the farmers of our county will avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from the proposed meeting. Liberal appropriations have been made by the state legislature to defray the expenses of such institutes, and while other counties have reaped their full share of the fund, Cambria county farmers have by their own neglect, been permitting their share of the fund to go to other parts of the state.

Men engaged in all other vocations have their associations in which they meet for deliberation upon questions in which they are mutually interested, and the time has come when farmers are beginning to realize the importance of coming into closer touch with each other and placing themselves in a position to render each other mutual aid. The farmers' institute therefore meets a want felt by every prospe rous farmer and no one who can possibly arrange to be present can afford to be absent from the meeting. A number of our citizens have indicated their willingness to take a place on the program and several competent instructors and able speakers, among whom are the governor of the state and the secretary of the state board of agriculture, have promised to be with us and aid us in the work of the session. Keep a watch for the program when it appears in the papers and make your arrangements to come and bring your friends along.

The institute will be opened by an address of welcome to the governor by Hon. A. V. Barker, and will be followed by the regular work of the session.

Among the distinguished guests from abroad who will take part in the institute are Prof. Heigns, of York; Senator Critchfield and wife, of Somerset county; Dr. Warren, author of the celebrated "bird book" of Pennsylvania; Prof. Rothrock, of West Chester, who will give an illustrated lecture on the vegetable foes of the farm, James McCracken, of Jefferson county, and the secretary of the state board, will be present and participate. The citizens of Carrolltown will extend every courtesy possible to visitors and give them a hearty welcome. There are ample hotel accommodations in the town and the rates will be reasonable. We expect to get reduced rates on the railroads. The institute will be held on the fair grounds and will be free to all. Hereafter there will be two institutes held in the county each year in different localities, and as the duty devolves upon me as a member of the state board from this county to arrange for these meetings, I hope each one will render me such assistance as they are able to render so that this may be a grand success.

Respectfully,
J. J. THOMAS.

—Fourth of July is the next legal holiday.

BALTZELLS'.

WHEN we say "We carry some extraordinary VALUES in Shoes," we use the term as having a longer, wider and thicker meaning than you ever attached to it before. Shoes for infancy, youth, maturity, and old age. Shoes in every size, make and popular shade. With such a stock controlled by our methods and opportunities in buying EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS are as natural as for value to pursue dollars. Don't you see? You will when you read what follows:

It almost appears useless to advertise our great stock of Oxfords in all colors and varieties, so capricious is the weather, one day pleasant succeeded by many cold and stormy ones, that seem to demand only heavy Shoes, and we will skip them over by saying that when you are ready for them you will find them in the greatest beauty right here, and pass on to the consideration of heavier shoes.

To-day we offer in special sale ladies' button shoes, in broken lines to be sure, but in all sizes and widths, at a price so low as to constitute a real bargain, among them being such fine shoes as are rarely found in a mark-down sale. If you cannot wear them out before warm weather they will be ready for fall wear and thus do double bargain service.

About 75 pairs are of those fine Laird, Schober and Mitchell stores, sold in the city at $7. We sold them at $5 and $5.50, but to-day you may have them, elegant French Kid, hand-turned, in narrow, medium and wide toes, low and high heels, at $4 a pair.

Another line of 60 pairs of hand welt shoes in fine Kid, sold heretofore at $3.00, will now go at $2.50. Also 75 pairs fine Kid, plain, sold at at $3.00, go at $2.50. 100 pairs in small sizes, 2½ and 3 inch hand turned and machine sewed, formerly $2.50 and $3.50, you may have them at $2.

60 pairs of ladies' spring heel, in sizes 2½ to 5, sold at $2.75 and $3, are $2 a pair today, a good bargain for the one that gets a pair.

One lot of Goat shoes in No. 5 and 7, formerly $2, are now $1.

BALTZELLS',
Altoona.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in June, $1,000.00. THOS. DAVIS,
LESTER LAMMER, Secretary. President.

IF you are wanting Books, Stationary, Booklets, Dolls, Games, Toys, Novelties, School Supplies, Rubber Boots or Shoes, etc., etc., you can have y ur wants supplied by a visit to C. T. Roberts' store, Ebensburg. Although an old established one, it is abreast of the times and always well filled with goods of all kinds. An exchange library has been started at this store, where for 5 and 10 cents you can rent most any book you want to read. Any book or anything else not in stock procured for you at once. Everything sold at lowest prices. Give us a call and see for yourself. You never saw such a large and elegant stock in Ebensburg.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
aug19-1y. 186 Race St., Cincinnati O.

FOR SALE.
SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.
1 Portable Boiler and Engines, 35 horse-power.
1 Portable Boiler and Engines, 25 horse-power.
1 Center Crank Engine, 9x12, with Governor.
1 Side Draught Engine, 9½x14, with Governor.
1 Side Draught Engine, 10x18, with Governor.
1 Single Edger and lot Iron Pulleys.
1 Rich Improved Hand Saw Gummer.
1 pair Blandy Heady Head Blocks.
1 Parke Saw Swage.
All in good condition and at half price. Write for particulars to H. LOEB,
ma26 4t Dubois Pa.

HOTEL LEGRANDE.
H. J. SHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.
Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.
H. J. SCHETTIG.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address R. A. KNOBLEHART.
Aug. 5, 1892. Ebensburg, Pa.

A. C. FISHER,
Painter and Paper Hanger,
PATTON, PA.

The undersigned is now located in Patton and is prepared to do Painting in all its branches, House Painting, Sign Painting, Graining and Paper Hanging a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. C. FISHER,
ma19 93

FOR SALE—Valuable FARM LAND containing 86 acres, more or less, situated in the township of Allegheny, in the township of Allegheny, in the county of Cambria, Pa., property of Patrick McCullough. Adjoining the land of George Seymore, Edward Bradley, Adam Hammon and George Tomlinson. Terms reasonable. For particulars inquire of
JOHN O'TOOLE & CO.,
1011 Bridge street, Altoona, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petition of Judson M. Robinson praying for the transfer of liquor license granted to Addleman & Bloom in Carroll township has been filed in the office of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, and will be presented to the said court for its consideration on the first Monday of June next.
J. C. DARBY,
May 19, 1893. Clerk Q. S.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
All persons having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Noonan, late of Munster township, Cambria county deceased, or against the estate of Eliza Noonan, late of said township, deceased, are requested to present their claims properly probated to me by May 25th, 1893.
M. D. KITTELL.
Ebensburg, Pa., March 31, 1893.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of stockholders for election of Directors of the Cresson & Clearfield Coal and Coke Company at Ebensburg, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1893, at one o'clock, P. M.
B. O'HAGAN,
June 2, 1893. Secretary.

S. L. REED. MATTHEW READE.
REED & READE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.
Office on Centre street. [4 28 93

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Armory Building, opp. Court House.

T. W. DICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ebf-'90

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - PA
Office on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office in Opera House, Center street.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

DO you need Job Printing? If so, give the FREEMAN a trial order.

BONANZA AGENTS SAMPLES FREE
Both sexes. Write now
GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

ATTENTION!

WE ARE

THE PEOPLE!

We are convinced that our prices and goods are right. Since we became Simon & Co.'s successors our daily sales up to date have increased just 40 per cent., and we still continue to sell at the same small profit figures. In Clothing you can be suited in a Suit for yourself, your boy or boys in higher quality than price. In Spring and Summer Styles we are stocked up to overflowing. We feel confident that if you come to us you will go away better pleased than ever before, as this is our motto:

Please and Satisfy Everybody.

Why do you get your Shirts made when you can get them to fit you at such a remarkably low price and goods to suit the most particular.

We have Shirts from 25 cents up to $2.98.
Men's Fedora Hats in every shade, color and style that you want for $1.48.
Also a very fine line of the latest and most fashionable Stiff Hats from 50 cents up.

FURNITURE.

Below we will quote a few prices. Then you can judge for yourself.

1 set good yellow Chairs	$ 3.00
1 set good dark Chairs	2.50
1 set good dark Chairs	3.00
1 set cane seat Chairs in dark	4.98
1 set cane seat Chairs in dark	5.50
1 set cane seat Chairs in dark	6.00
1 set cane seat Chairs, Mahogany	6.24
1 Oak Rocker with arm	1.75
1 Dark Rocker with arm	1.69
1 Oak cane seat, fancy arm	2.85
1 dark cane seat, fancy	2.75
1 light, very fancy arm	2.98
Child's Rockers, 50c., 65c., 75c. and	1.00

Perforated Chairs and Rockers in all styles and prices.

1 full 8-piece Mahogany or Walnut Bed-room Suite	24.00
1 full 8-piece Oak Bed-room Suit	27.00

Sideboards, Cupboards and Sinks a specialty.

Oil Cloth & Carpets.

We are stocked in Oil Cloth and Carpets. It will save you money to buy of us as in buying our stock early and in large quantities we saved money.

Floor Oil Cloth from 25 cents to 48 cents per square yard.
Ingrain Carpet, one yard wide, at 30, 40, 48 and 60 cents.
Stair Carpet from 23 cents up to 50 cents per yard.

SHOES! SHOES!

If you wish to get a good and substantial Shoe call on us. You will surely find something that will suit you.

Ladies' dongola plain tip and spring heel, button	$1.25 to $2.00
Ladies' dongola, opera and common sense, button, heel	$1.25 to 1.50
Ladies' extra fine tipped Bicycler	2.50
Ladies' russet, tipped, button	2.00
Ladies' fine pebbled buttoned; also, Misses' and Children's patent leather tipped	$1.10, $1.25, 1.50
Ladies' fine surge, button or lace	1.98
Ladies' tipped and common sense Oxfords	$1.00 and 1.25
Children's tipped Oxfords	.50
Children's russet and dongola spring heel	$1.00 and 1.10
Infants' shoes from 22 cents up.	
Men's lace and congress shoes	1.25
Men's satin calf, lace or congress	2.00
Men's B calf, lace or congress	1.75
Men's tipped Blucher, extra fine	2.50
Men's fine hand-sewed, lace or congress	3.00
Men's Greacian calf, lace or congress	2.00
Men's fine Kangaroo tipped, lace or congress	3.00
Men's extra fine gossamere calf, lace or congress	1.75
Men's grain plow shoes, buckled, Ballist tongue	1.35
Mens working shoes you can get from us from	90 cents to 1.25

DRY GOODS.

Ladies, here is the place to get your dry goods.

Curtains from 75 cents $5.00 per pair.

Ladies' percale waists, light or dark, 50 cents.

Ladies' batest waists, figured and striped, with ruffled front at 74c.

White waists, all kinds of material, the latest and most fashionable styles, from 62 cents to $2.48.

Dress ginghams for 8 cents per yard and up.

Apron ginghams from 4½ to 10 cents.

Muslin in bleached or unbleached from 4½ to 10 cents.

In Calico we are stocked full of the finest, newest and most desirable in the market, at from 3 to 14 cents.

Ladies' skirt embroidery, 40 inches wide, for 48 cents and up.

Flouncing embroidery from 35 cents to to $1 per pard.

A complete line of trimmings of all sorts and dresses in all styles on our shelves and counters.

Call and see them. You can't help but buy, as the bargains we are offering in the ladies line are something that you can't grasp every day.

We challenge any one to equal the intrinsic value as well as the variety and extent of our bargain offering this season. Don't wait but come at once to Yours Respectfully,

ORTH & CO.,
THE LEADERS,
GALLITZIN, PENNA.

N. B.—It may be of interest to you to say we are still deep in the grocery business. It will surprise you to see the way we are selling goods in this department of our mammoth store. Some merchants say "I wonder where they can get goods to sell at those figures, as we can't buy them wholesale at the prices they are retailing for." Here is the the secret: We know where the goods grow—that is why we sell so low. And when you come to town,

Look for the Red Flag--That is the Place.

Register's Notice.

THE following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, and all others interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowance on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, A. D. 1893:

1. The fourth account of H. J. Heppel, executor of Henry Heppel, late of Carrolltown borough deceased.
2. First and final account of D. H. Korman, administrator of Henry North, late of Reade township, deceased.
3. First and final account of Jacob W. Anna, administrator of Jacob S. Kline, late of Elder township, deceased.
4. First and final account of D. G. Myers, trustee of Simon P. Noel, late of Clearfield township, deceased.
5. First and final account of D. H. Kerlinsey, administrator of Sarah Kerlinsey, late of Susquehanna township, deceased.
6. First and final account of Blair Alexander, administrator C. T. A. of Wm. A. Alexander, late of East Conemaugh, deceased.
7. First and final account of Ephraim Custer, administrator of David Noon, deceased.
8. First and final account of Mary L. McWilliams, administratrix C. T. A. of Jane M. Phillip, late of Johnstown, deceased.
9. First and final account of George A. Hager, administrator C. T. A. of Sarah A. Marlbourg, late of Johnstown, deceased.
10. First and final account of Irvin Rutledge, guardian of James Heisel and John Heisel, minor child of Hannah Logan, nee Heisel, late of Johnstown, deceased.
11. First and final account of Amos W. Rowland, guardian of Harriet J. Davis, a minor child of Mary Davis, deceased.
12. The first and final account of Henry Sell, administrator of Jeremiah Perain, late of Franklin township, deceased.
13. First and final account of Adam Shuman, administrator D. B. N. of Thomas Rager, late of Jackson township, deceased.
14. First and final of John C. Barnett and Amanda Airhart, nee Adams, executors of T. W. Adams, late of Conemaugh township.
15. First and final account of Thomas Illig, executor of Ann Luther, late of Carroll township, deceased.
16. First and final account of J. A. Hendricks, guardian of Howar J. Croyle, minor child of Wm. H. and and Clara M. Croyle.
17. First and final account of E. J. Parrish, executor of David Mills, late of Gallitzin, deceased.
18. Second and final account of W. H. Robertson, administrator of Jacob H. Kuhn late of Summerhill township, deceased.
19. First and final account of Thomas Monroe administrator of William Olson, late of Gallitzin borough, deceased.
20. First and final account of John H. Brown, executor of George Carroll, late of Johnstown, deceased.
21. First and final account of George Theis, administrator of Maria Sophia Theis, late of Johnstown, deceased.
22. First and final account of George Theis and John H. Brown, executors of Henry Theis, late of Johnstown, deceased.
23. First and final account of E. O. Fisher, administrator of Thomas J. Howe, late of Johnstown, deceased.
24. First and final account of George Muehlhauser, administrator of George Heiser, late of Johnstown, deceased.
25. First and final account of George Wild, administrator D. B. N. of J. Charles Pfeifer, late of Woodvale borough, deceased.
26. Account of Henry J. and Soph

A NEW PARISIAN GAME.

It Is a Combination of Billiards and Skittles.

Gamblers Employ the New Game, Which Is Called "Cardinal," to Fleece the Public—It Saves a Trip to Monte Carlo.

It is a long way from Paris to Monte Carlo, and the cost of traveling thither is not conspicuous for cheapness; so, possibly, says the London Telegraph, this may be one of the reasons for the sudden outbreak in Paris of a new gambling craze, of which the curious manifestation is a game called "cardinal." At one of the most fashionable cafes of the boulevards this game, which appears to be a combination of billiards and skittles, is played night after night; and to this establishment all the professional gamblers in the French capital are said to be flocking. "Cardinal" is not a very intricate method of gambling. A billiard table is provided, and at one end of the green cloth are ranged in rows thirty-one small ivory "quilles," or skittles, the central one being red and the remainder white. A red ball is placed on "spot," and the play is made with one white ball, which is projected by the cue from the cushion about half way down the table. It has to carom off the red ball, and, rolling across the table, to knock over a certain number of quilles. If an even number are knocked down the bank wins all the money that has been staked, but if an uneven number of skittles are overset the punters, or "gallery," win, and the bank has to cover their stakes. On the other hand, if in the number of skittles reversed there is included the red skittle, or "cardinal," the bank wins and sweeps the board, whether the number be odd or even. The billiard player's interest is to play so that the bank should win, as the syndicate to which he belongs receives a commission on each successful "coup." It must be understood that the public have nothing whatever to do with the actual play. That business is undertaken by a confederacy of billiard sharps who call themselves "professors," and, forming themselves into a syndicate, come to an arrangement with the proprietors of the cafe for the privilege of converting a billiard room into a public hell, and to judge from a sketch of a game of "cardinal" published in an illustrated contemporary, ladies as well as gentlemen are permitted to stake their money against the bank.

That this obviously gambling game is altogether unjust to that portion of the public who are silly enough to risk their louis or their five-franc pieces at "cardinal" is sufficiently plain, seeing that the punter has only one chance—the odd one—against the bank; whereas the bank itself has another chance, the red quille, or "cardinal" itself, and an expert "professor" might very easily train himself to knock over "cardinal" in at least three out of five "coups." It is not, again, very probable that anything approaching a long run upon odd or even would take place, and the bank may therefore rely, first, on the chance of the professor knocking down "cardinal," and next on the folly of the punters who, having won say twice on odd, will very likely back their luck and double their stakes in the anticipation of odd again occurring. The bigger their stal the more perilous it will be, of course, to them, seeing that there is not only the risk of even turning up, but the continuous danger of "cardinal" being knocked down. There is, again, no kind of guarantee to the public of the "professors" playing fairly.

A BAD OMEN.

When the Woman in Black Comes Trouble Always Follows.

Superstitious people in this city and neighborhood—and there are many among the large mining population—are greatly disturbed over the appearance in this city of what they call a black ghost, says a Carbondale letter to the Globe-Democrat. This mysterious apparition has been seen three times within the past fortnight, each time just after midnight, and in different parts of town. It is in the form of a woman dressed in black from head to foot. A "caller" in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, whose duty it is to awaken their men who go out on the trains, was the first to see it. The woman in black was standing in the street near the railway depot. The caller approached her and she moved slowly away towards the city. The caller and another railroad man, wondering what could have brought a woman alone to that part of the town at such an unusual hour, followed her. She seemed to be moving slowly along the street, but although the men walked as rapidly as they could and then broke into a run, they could not overtake the figure in black, she keeping a few yards in advance with the same apparent slow movement, and finally suddenly disappearing from sight entirely. A few nights later the woman in black appeared again in another part of the city, led two citizens a similarly weird chase and then disappeared in the same uncanny way. Early on Friday morning she was seen and disappeared under the same mysterious circumstances, near the old Coal Brook mine entrance.

Miners say that a short time before the disastrous cave-in at the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's No. 1 mine in this city fifty years ago a black ghost like the one that is prowling about the town now appeared under the same circumstances three times. Twenty-eight years ago this winter the same woman in black, or one with the same habits, appeared three times, just as this one has done, and the memorable plague of black fever, which carried away scores of men, women and children in Carbondale and vicinity, followed her appearance. Superstitious people hereabouts are greatly disturbed over the reappearance of this black ghost.

Hebrews in Bucks.

The beautiful county of Buckinghamshire seems to have some special attraction for the great Jewish families. It was there, says the London Daily Telegraph, that Disraeli made his home, in the romantic manor house of Hughenden, and it is there that the Rothschilds have planted themselves as firmly as if they were natives to the soil. The town of Aylesbury is the very center of their influence. Nathaniel Mayer Rothschild was member of the house of commons for Aylesbury for twenty years, and when, in 1885, he was elected to the house of lords, his cousin, Baron Ferdinand, was elected his successor and still retains the seat. The several Rothschild estates adjoin one another and cover a large extent of the most picturesque country in England, and the noble mansions where they live in princely splendor are the most conspicuous objects in many a mile of landscape.

Small, But Perfect.

In sour paste, vinegar, the melt of codfish, or even in water in which decayed vegetables have been infused, the microscope reveals animalcules (little animals) so small that millions of them would not equal a common grain of wheat in bulk. And yet nature, with singular prodigality, has supplied many of these minute creatures with organs as complete and perfect as those of a whale or an elephant. In a single ounce of such matter there are more living creatures than there are human beings on the face of the globe!

DR. L. L. CARMER.

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Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty, as well as a pleasure, to publish, unsolicited, to the world the benefit received from DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE REMEDIES. I was stricken down with *Heart Disease* and its complications, a rapid pulse varying from 90 to 140 beats per minute, a choking or burning sensation in the wind pipe, oppression in the chest, **THOUSANDS** much pain in the region of the heart and below lower rib, pain in the arms, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, weakness and general debility. The arteries in my neck would throb violently, the throbbing of my heart could be heard across a large room and would shake my whole body. I was so nervous that I could not hold my hand steady. *I have been under the treatment of eminent physicians, and have taken gallons of Patent Medicine without the least benefit.* A friend recommended your remedies. She was cured by Dr. Miles' remedies. I have taken three bottles of your New Heart Cure and two bottles Nervine. My pulse is normal, I have no more violent throbbing of the heart. I AM A WELL MAN. I sincerely recommend every one with symptoms of Heart Disease to *take Dr. Miles' Restorative Remedies and be cured.*

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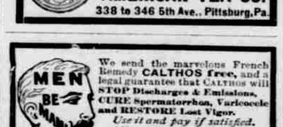

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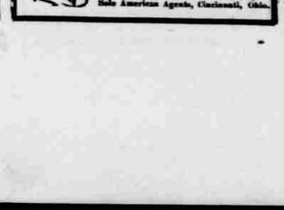

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THE LOUD BASSOON.

A Noisy Instrument Used in Old-Time Church Music.

"The clarionet itself was rather a favorite in country churches—the more the pity, perhaps, for it is about as hapless an instrument in the hands of an amateur as the bagpipe might be in the hands of a Brahmin. Sometimes," says the Cornhill Magazine, "it would head off with the tune in that hiccoughing kind of way which is its infirmity when clumsily dealt with. Then the other instruments would follow—the flute and the vile squeaking of the wry-neck fife, and it may be, 'breaking suddenly in with portentous thunder,' the unlucky deep-mouthed bassoon. Poor Dolly, in 'Silas Marner,' thought when she heard the last-named instrument and the voices at the village church, that she had 'got to a better place already.' A cynic under similar circumstances might have his thoughts directed to quite another quarter, and would probably admit that it was a good bit of Coleridge's to select the 'loud bassoon' for breaking the charm that bound the wedding guest to the ancient mariner's tale.

"But the instrument seems to have had its partisans as well as its players. A country clergyman tells of a neighbor meeting a clown on the way to a church which he did not usually attend. 'Why, John,' inquired the neighbor, 'what takes you this way?' 'I do go to church,' quoth John, 'to hear the babsoons.' The bassoonist always liked to begin his last note a little later than his fellow players, and by a peculiar motion of his shoulders pumped out the whole reserve power of his lungs in what a church historian calls 'one prolonged and astounding roar.' It is quite apparent that we have no cause to regret the loss of the bassoon."

THE LENGTH OF MAN'S LIFE.

Recorded Instances of Extraordinary Longevity.

It was Prof. Hufeland's opinion that the limit of possible human life might be set at two hundred years. This on the general principle that the life of nearly all living creatures is eight times the years, months or weeks of its period of growth. That which quickly comes to maturity quickly perishes, and the earlier complete development is reached the sooner bodily decay ensues. More women reach old age than men, but more men attain remarkable longevity than women. Horned animals are shorter lived than those without horns, fierce longer than timid and amphibious creatures longer than those which inhabit the air. The pike will continue to live for one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five years, and the common turtle is good for at least a century. Passing up the scale of life to man, and skipping the patriarchs, whose ages are disputed by persons who do not believe in the Bible, we find many recorded instances of extraordinary longevity. The ancient Egyptians lived three times as long as the modern "lotus-eaters." Instances of surprising and authentic longevity among the classic Greeks and Romans are not at all rare. Pliny notes the fact that in the reign of Emperor Vespasian (76 A. D.) there were one hundred and twenty-four men living in a limited area on the river Po who were one hundred years old and upwards. Three of these were one hundred and forty and seven others over one hundred and thirty. Cicero's wife lived to be one hundred and three, and the Roman actress, Luceja, played in public after she had celebrated her one hundred and twelfth birthday

ENGLISH MILITARY BANDS.

They Are Too Small for Effective Orchestration.

The official establishment of a band for a battalion of infantry consists of a band master, a sergeant, a corporal or bandmaster, twenty privates and eight boys—thirty-one in all. The cavalry bands, according to All the Year Round, are smaller still, twenty-three in all, and these numbers are certainly too small for effective orchestration. But in practice the band is reinforced by extra bandsmen who have joined the ranks in expectation of speedier promotion and who play for the love of the thing, in addition to ordinary duty. The band master has his pay as warrant officer of five shillings a day, with seventy pounds a year from the band funds, and his share of what the band earns by private engagements, which varies according to the station and the reputation of the band. The band sergeant and corporal generally receive in addition to their military pay a monthly allowance from the band fund, and the bandsmen something in addition to the soldier's daily shilling, while all share in the private earning of the band according to their degree. The government contributes to the band fund as much as pays the bandmaster's salary, and it also provides the brass instruments. The other expenses of the band fall upon the officers, and still form a substantial deduction from their pay.

CHINESE ROBBERS.

They Burn a Temple and Sacrifice Hundreds of Lives.

A Canton correspondent sends this account to San Francisco of a terrible disaster in a country town about fifty miles from Canton, which occurred a few weeks ago and resulted in the loss of nearly two thousand lives: A band of robbers made a raid on the village of Kam Li in Shin Hing district. They first levied a tribute of several thousand taels on the priests of the temple.

The latter had just received large offerings from the people, who were celebrating a holiday with a dramatic entertainment under a big shed temporarily erected in front of the temple. The angry robbers applied the torches to this shed, and the people in a panic rushed into the temple for refuge.

The main entrance to the temple, which was of wood, caught fire from the fierce heat of the burning shed; and over fourteen hundred men, women and children were either burned, smothered, or trampled under foot. Most of the fatalities resulted from suffocation, as a strong wind drove the smoke into the temple.

At the time of writing the roll of missing numbered nineteen hundred and forty, and it may be that some of these were burned beyond recognition. The disaster is the worst that has occurred in South China for several years.

BRIDAL BLUSHES.

Not Always Caused by the Emotions of the Occasion.

When you see in the paper a nice little story about blushing brides, don't think the blushes are always caused by the emotions of the occasion. I thought so once, but I discovered a secret the other evening at a wedding that is really too good to keep.

The wedding party was in the vestibule of the church awaiting the strains of the wedding march, when they should advance to the altar. Then it was that the bride, anxious about her hair, her veil or her train, was very pale, says the Boston News. Her maid of honor noticed this, and playfully, as I thought, pinched the fair one's cheek. But what seemed a careless action was evidently premeditated, for no sooner did the bride's cheeks show a tinge of pink than the maid of honor proceeded to manipulate her own fair features, and her action was imitated by all the bridesmaids. Then the organist played and the party proceeded to the altar.

"A HAND SAW IS A GOOD THING, BUT NOT TO SHAVE WITH."

SAPOLIO

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Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here, and I prescribe one of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—T. Bess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

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Johnstown Express	8 24 p m

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Trains leave as follows: 7.30, 10.25 a. m., and 3.35 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 8.20, 10.50 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30, 11.27 a. m. and 5.20 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.10 a. m. and 12.01 and 6.10 p. m.

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THREE POLAR EXPEDITIONS.

They Are Based on Different Theories and Will Take Different Routes.

Three expeditions, based upon different theories as to the best way to reach the north pole, and pursuing different routes, are to set out for that destination this summer. Dr. Nansen is to sail along the coast of Siberia until he reaches a point off the mouth of the Lena delta, near where the Jeannette was lost; and then go north till locked in the ice field, which he expects will float with him across the pole. Nansen's ship is nearly ready, his stores and provisions are being prepared and his crew selected. His intended associates in the expedition—among whom may be Mrs. Nansen—are already testing their endurance by sleeping in Norwegian snow-drifts, and a depot of supplies is being prepared far up on the Siberian coast. It is here that sometime next June Nansen will take on board his dogs and sledges; for his expedition is to be well equipped for journeying over land or over the ice, should it become necessary to leave his ship. Nansen has incidentally contributed to the equipment of the other expeditions. His researches, and those of the specialists who have been employed in his interests, have resulted in several new methods of preparing food so as to obtain the most nutriment in the least bulk, and all future explorers will profit by this work. Nansen goes prepared to be gone six years but hopes to be floated across the pole and into water off Greenland within three years. The other expeditions are both to be attempts to reach the pole or near unto it over land. Lieut. Peary's plans are familiar, but not so those of Frederick Jackson, who is organizing an expedition which is to sail from Liverpool in June. Jackson sails at once for Franz Josef land, which lies to the north of Nova Zembla and to the east of Spitzbergen. Its southernmost point touches the eighticth parallel of north latitude, and the sixtieth parallel of east longitude bisects it. How far it extends northward no one knows. Weyprecht and Payer discovered it in August, 1873, and went some distance into the interior. Peterman's land and Oscar land lie to the north, in latitude 83 and beyond, and measure the limit of exploration in this part of the Arctic regions. Jackson thinks that Peary has gone north as far as possible on Greenland, and that he will only cover the old ground in his coming attempt to go farther. As to Nansen, Jackson is confident that his ship will meet the fate of the Jeannette and the Tegethof, by being crushed in the thick ice. His own theory is that Peterman's land extends as far north as latitude 85, at least. This would be within 300 miles of the pole; a distance which he proposes to cover in boats if he find an open sea, or on sledges if he find land or ice. Jackson's party will consist of ten or twelve, and be provisioned for three years.

BEES IN HER BEDROOM.

A Staten Island Girl Who Finds the Insects Quiet Companions.

There is a girl in Staten Island who has kept a hive of bees in her bedroom during the winter. She said recently, according to the New York Sun, that they were the most unobjectionable of companions. They are quiet, orderly and attend strictly to their own affairs. When the warm weather comes they will be sent out doors, where there are beds of mignonette and other sweet scented flowers, which the bees fully understand are planted for their special use. This hive of bees is the nucleus of her contemplated bee farm. Last summer they supplied her weekly with thirty-six pounds of honey. For each pound of honey she received thirty cents. The profits of bee-keeping are great, the cost small. The labor of honey-raising has been materially lessened for the bees by modern improvements, and they seem proportionately grateful. The bees no longer make their own cells, which are produced by machinery out of wax. These artificial cells are placed in the hive and the bees seem to be glad to get rid of the labor of making them. Immediately they get to honey making. This business they conduct alone. When the cells are full the hive must be watched from without, lest the bees begin sealing them up, which they do in order to lay up their winter's food. To guard against this, additional cells are put on top of the hive, called supers. In these the bees deposit their extra store, and this is reserved for their winter outfit. When the bees begin to seal the cells the box is removed, a small machine is put inside which is set vibrating, and this empties the cells of their honey, which is drawn off, and the cells, having been drained, are put back to be refilled. This young woman says that her bees know her, and are as tame to her hand as doves. The occupation of honey making has proved pleasurable and profitable.

PUNISHMENT FOR BLASPHEMY.

Countries Where the Law Regards It as a Crime.

Among the measures with which the imperial German parliament will be called upon to deal in the course of the present session is a bill for the abolition of paragraph 166 of the penal code, which makes blasphemy punishable by three years' imprisonment with hard labor. Neither in Belgium, Italy, Holland nor France is it considered necessary to make blasphemy a penal offense, and, indeed, the only three countries of any importance where the offense is still regarded as a crime are Austria, Great Britain and Germany. In England the acts of 1661 and of 1695 have never till this day been repealed, and the New York Tribune says that prosecutions for blasphemy have been pretty numerous during the present century. It is, however, impossible to deny that the time has gone when blasphemy could be regarded as a penal offense. The question has become more one of public order and decency than of right of judgment. In Germany, where the present political maneuvers on the part of the emperor in connection with the military bill may lead to the possible ascendency of the ultramontane party, the repeal of the law is particularly urgent. For when once the ultramontanes are in power there is nothing, as the law now stands, to prevent them from sending to prison for three years with hard labor any person who should venture to speak ironically of the latter-day miracles of the Roman Catholic church.

Lofty Mountain Lakes.

The most lofty-situated lakes are found among the Himalaya mountains in Thibet. Their altitudes do not, however, seem to have been very accurately gauged, for different authorities give widely different figures regarding them. According to some, Lake Manasarovara, one of the sacred lakes of Thibet, is between 19,000 and 20,000 feet above the level of the sea, and if this is so it is undoubtedly the loftiest in the world. Two other Thibetan lakes, those of Chatamoo and Surakol, are said to be 17,000 and 15,400 feet in altitude respectively. For a long time it was supposed that Lake Titicaca, in South America, was the loftiest in the world. It covers about 4,500 square miles, is 924 feet in its greatest depth and is 12,000 feet above the sea. In spite of inexactitude with regard to the measurements of the elevation of the Thibetan lakes, they are no doubt considerably higher than this or any others.

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The Cambria Freeman

EBENSBURG, PENN'A.

WOMEN BORROWERS.

The Trouble Is They Never Return Anything You Lend Them.

"What! You remember to return my pencil? Marvelous! Surely, you ought to be set on a pedestal as a model for the rest of your sex."

Thus spoke a man of whom a little blonde creature had borrowed a Faber No. 2, says the Philadelphia Times.

"Well," she laughed, "I don't know whether I would have been any more thoughtful than the rest of womankind if I had any place to put it."

"Ah! that accounts for it, then, for I thought there must be some good reason for that unusual honesty," went on that horrid man.

"What a woman borrows, whether it is money or mucilage, I never expect to see the loaned commodities again. When she says: 'May I borrow so-and-so?' it is only a polite way of asking for it, and the man who thinks he will ever get it back knows nothing of feminine human nature. Umbrellas are common property for all mankind, but masculine rapacity stops right there. Not so with the members of the fair sex.

"They look on everything as borrowable, which is synonymous for possessable. They don't think it wrong to appropriate others' property so long as they have prefaced its transference by the polite: 'May I borrow?' Books go for a day and remain for a lifetime. Money is never once mentioned after the primary transaction, and the small things of life, such as scissors, pens and pencils, are gobbled up with an unconscious naivete that staggers the lender. If a return is even hinted at one would suppose mortal offense has been given, and the only way to keep in your possession anything you really value is to swear you haven't such a thing when the dulcet: 'May I borrow, just for a short time please?' falls on your ear."

THE CHISHOLM TRAIL.

Bleaching Skulls Mark the Most Famous of Old Cattle Roads.

The most famous of the old cattle roads was, according to Scribner's Magazine, the "Chisholm Trail." It was named after John Chisholm, an eccentric frontier stockman, who was the first to drive over it. Chisholm lived at Paris, Tex., was a bachelor, and had many thousand head of cattle on the ranges in the southern part of the state.

From two hundred to four hundred yards wide, beaten into bare earth, it reached over hill and through valley for over six hundred miles (including its southern extension), a chocolate band amid the green prairies, uniting the north and the south. As the marching hoofs wore it down and the wind blew and the waters washed the earth away it became lower than the surrounding country and was flanked by little banks of sand drifted there by the wind. Bleaching skulls and skeletons of weary brutes who had perished on the journey gleamed along its borders, and here and there was a low mound showing where some cowboy had literally "died with his boots on." Occasionally a dilapidated wagon frame told of the breakdown, and spotting the emerald reaches on either side were the barren circle-like "bedding grounds," each a record that a great herd had there spent a night.

The weight of an empire passed over the trail, leaving its mark for decades to come. The traveler of to-day sees the wide, trough-like course, with ridges being washed down by the rains and with fences and farms of the settlers and the more civilized red men intercepting its track, and forgets the wild and arduous life of which it was the exponent. It was a life now outgrown and which will never again be possible.

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It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks the tendency to cancerous humors.

It removes faintness, flatulency, weakness of the stomach, cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion, also that feeling of Bearing down, causing pain, weight, and backache.

It acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system under all circumstances.

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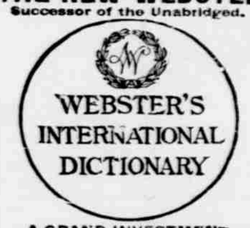

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The work of revision occupied over ten years, more than a hundred editorial laborers having been employed, and over $300,000 expended before the first